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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

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BRAZIL.

Details of the Liberation of the Government Slaves—The Diamond Laborers to be Freed—Scope of the Movement.

LISBON, June 13.—Rio de Janeiro dates of May 23, state that the Duque DE CAXIAS, on the part of the Brazilian Government, has presented to the Imperial Chambers an elaborate and carefully-prepared bill for the emancipation of all slaves belonging to the Crown. This act, if it becomes a law, manumits the thousands now toiling in the famous diamond mines in the Province of Minas, and also those engaged in the construction of docks and other public works at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuca and Maranham, besides a large force employed on the Government railways. A provision of the bill also releases the convict slaves on the Island of Ferdinand de Naronha, after seven years' servitude, their owners to be indemnified from the Imperial Treasury. The bill meets with determined opposition, it is said, by the Conservatives in the Brazilian Senate, but the Liberal Party is strong, and will likely carry the humane measure. In the Lower House, where there is an overwhelming Liberal majority, the Emancipation bill, which has always been a pet measure of Brazil's democratic Emperor, will encounter but feeble opposition.

The great objection to the measure appears to be not so much the justice of the act, but its hasty enforcement. The law as it now stands provides a system of gradual emancipation for slaves belonging to private estates only, while the Emperor's bill decrees immediate manumission to all slaves owned by the Crown Imperial. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived in the Tagus on the 11th, but the Imperial yacht has been strictly quarantined at the Lazaretto. A grand ovation awaits them here.

WEST INDIES.

Cannibalism in Jamaica—Negroes Eating Human Flesh and Drinking Human Blood.

KINGSTON, Jam., June 12.—A negro on the Gibraltar plantation, aided by a woman, seized a little boy, cut his body and drank his blood, then cut off his upper lip, which was roasted and eaten. The child's cries were heard by a man in the neighborhood, who rescued the boy. The little fellow retained his senses and lived long enough, notwithstanding the entrails protruded, to give the particulars of how he was treated. Intense excitement prevailed in consequence of the terrible act.

THE COOLIE-SHIP FIRE.

Five Hundred and Fifty Abandoned Under Fastened Hatches by the Crew—The Vessel Fired by Entrapped Coolies.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The details of the total destruction by fire of the Peruvian ship *Don Juan* at sea have been received. It is supposed that she was set on fire by coolies entrapped on board at Macao, China. The crew abandoned the vessel, leaving 550 coolies fastened under the hatches. Five hundred coolies were roasted alive. The others escaped when the hatches burned off. The vessel was American-built, and was sold in San Francisco to the Compañia Maritima de Peru, and rechristened the *Dolores Ugarte*. She was fitted out here for the coolie trade, and returned here several times for supplies while engaged in that traffic.

TEXAS.

A Terrible and Destructive Storm—Great Disasters at Sea and on Land.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 13.—Another terrible storm from the north-north-east struck this city yesterday at 10 A. M., and continued with great fury till midnight, destroying telegraphic and railroad communication, and doing immense damage to the city and shipping. St. Patrick's Church, just finished, was blown down, and is a total ruin; the steamer *Mollie Hambleton* sunk in six feet of water, and had cabin and chimneys blown off; the steamer *Belle of Texas* lost her chimneys; steam-lighter *Emily*, with 900 bales of cotton on board, sunk; and steam-tug *Superior* sunk. A large number of small craft blown ashore will probably be saved with but little damage. Five vessels of the fleet anchored outside are missing. The bark *Chalmette* passed cables at 3 P. M. and went to sea; the ship *Excelsior* went at 9½ P. M.; the ship *Lemont* at 9½ P. M., and a schooner, name unknown, went at the same time. The *Caroline Lemond* cleared on Wednesday last for Liverpool, with 1,425 bales of cotton, but had not yet sailed. The oldest citizens say this was the severest storm of rain and wind ever known here. The velocity of the wind was sixty miles per hour. A steamer has been sent in search of the missing vessels.

CANADA.

Sir John A. Macdonald to Give His View on the Treaty in a Few Days—The Naval Station at Halifax.

TORONTO, June 13.—The *Daily Telegraph* contains the following:

"Since his return from Washington, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD has been repeatedly called upon by the Opposition Press to give utterance to his views and to define his position. This he has steadily refused to do, for the simple reason that it would be improper and injudicious for him or any other member of the Commons to discuss the matter in public before action has been taken upon it by the Imperial authorities. It has, however, been stated by several of the Government organs that Sir JOHN would consider himself at liberty to speak as soon as Mr. GLADSTONE had brought the subject up in the House of Commons, and as soon as that body had moved in the matter. This will probably be done within the next few days, and Sir JOHN will then be in position to break the silence which, under the circumstances, was binding upon him. He is expected in this city in a few days, and a public meeting will be called to receive him."

HALIFAX, June 13.—The *Recorder* gives, on good authority, a report that after the treaty is ratified by Great Britain, the naval command in this station will be reduced to a Commodoreship, and Halifax will no longer be a rendezvous for war vessels. It further says, Lord JOHN HAY, now a member of the Admiralty, is to be the first Commodore.

A Cabinet Minister on the Treaty—The Interests of the Empire Involved—Shall The Fisheries Clauses be Rejected?

QUEBEC, June 13.—Hon. H. L. LANGEVIN, Secretary of State for Canada, in a public address here today alluded to the Treaty of Washington. He stated that the Canadian Government had energetically protested to the Home Government against the clauses concerning the fisheries. The reply of the British Government was that the interests of the Empire required that the Commissioners should sign the Treaty, but that the right of the Dominion to reject the clauses affecting its interests was reserved. He assured his hearers that the Canadian Government was perfectly free and untrammeled, and would show that it was when the subject came before the Canadian Parliament. It remained for the Imperial Government to show why the objectionable clauses should be accepted, and what inducements there were for Canada to acquiesce in them.

WASHINGTON.

The Russian Minister and the Secretary of State—Bonds of the New Loan for Foreign Agents—The Polar Expedition—The New-York Central Tax—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—An unnecessary fuss is being made about a letter alleged to have been addressed to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF by the Russian Minister, CATACAZY, abusive of Secretary FISH, but which is known never to have been sent to his own Government, and which CATACAZY himself pronounces a forgery. Upon its supposed authenticity is predicated a great deal of comment upon the relations assumed in consequence to exist between the Secretary of State and the Russian Minister. The fact that the letter never was transmitted, which nobody denies, and the fact that Minister CATACAZY denounces it as a forgery, of course prevents Mr. FISH from paying any attention to it, and their relations therefore are, as they have been, amicable. But whether the letter is a forgery or not, and whether Mr. CATACAZY is not capable of a great deal of intrigue, which keeps him constantly in hot water, are questions about which there can be, legitimately, two opinions.

THE NEW LOAN.

Judge RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will reach New-York from Boston to-morrow morning, and will join Messrs. BIGELOW and PRENTISS of the Treasury Department, and sail in the *Java* at noon, for Liverpool. They proceed at once to London, and Judge RICHARDSON is commissioned as a bearer of dispatches from the State Department to Minister SCHENCK. The party have in charge a safe manufactured expressly for the occasion by Superintendent MCCARTEE of the Treasury Department, containing several millions of the new bonds, largely of the registered issue, which will be placed with the Government agents abroad.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Capt. HALL's instructions for his polar voyage contemplate an absence of two years and a half, and, if results warrant, even longer. Among other means for securing intelligence of his movements, he is instructed to throw overboard at suitable intervals and occasions, bottles containing dispatches for the Government, with instructions in different languages to those finding them to forward their contents without delay. When the vessel is left, skeleton stone monuments are to be erected on the course traveled to mark the progress of the party.

JAPANESE STUDYING ARCHITECTURE.

Among other experiments which the Japanese Government proposes to try, looking toward the adoption of the results of our Western civilization, is the reproduction of our architecture to some extent. Complete copies of the drawings of a court-house and post-office building at Covington, Ky., designed by Supervising Architect MULLET, have been ordered of him. The Japanese show their good sense by choosing for reproduction, instead of one of our pretentious classical models, a plain, modernized Italian style of building, planned to meet both the requirements of use and good taste.

THE CENTRAL TAX.

Solicitor BANFIELD, of the Treasury Department, has returned. He will probably present his decision on the question of the New-York Central Railroad appeal to the Secretary day after to-morrow. The only question for the Solicitor to decide is whether the Secretary has any legal right to review the decision rendered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. If it is determined that an appeal can be taken, it is then for the Secretary to decide whether he will hear it, and under any probable circumstances it is still not doubtful that, like less powerful parties, the railroad will have to pay its assessment, under protest, if it chooses, and go to the Courts with its grievances.

A BOMPLICATION.

M. K. ARMSTRONG, Delegate to Congress from Dakota, on the 16th of December, 1369, entered into a contract with the United States Treasury to survey the Yancton Sioux Indian Reservation. He begun the work in person in May, 1870, and completed it as far as he had instructions. New instructions for further work on his contract arrived, and while he was engaged in the work he was elected to Congress, and had not completed it up to the time when he qualified as a member of Congress. He is therefore bound to the Government to complete a contract made before his election. And the law says that no member of Congress shall himself or through any other person make, execute, complete, hold or enjoy such a contract. He writes to the Land Office that he is ready to fulfill his contract if he can legally do so. The puzzle will probably require the opinion of the Solicitor for solution.

GOV. COOKE.

For want of something better, the papers here started the rumor that Gov. COOKE tendered his resignation before leaving for a few days' recreation on Long Island. It is not true, and his most intimate friends deny that he has any intention of so doing. He purposes to devote all the time his large business interests will permit to co-operation with the Board of Public Works and the Legislature in maturing a systematic plan for improving and beautifying the city, and giving it and the District an honest, efficient and economical government.

THE OLYMPICS AND CHICAGOES.

The lovers of the national game enjoyed a splendid exhibition of play today in the game between the Chicago Club and the Olympics, of this city. The Olympics displayed a great superiority in the field, however, and won by 13 to 3. The Chicago Club made runs in only two innings, the fourth and ninth. Some of the batting of the Chicago nine was tremendous, and their score was only kept down by vigorous fielding, the errors of the Olympics being, except in two or three instances, such that the Chicagoans could not profit by them. The Olympics also batted well, except that their men are not all equally strong, and the Chicagoans made frequent mistakes in the field. The positions on the Olympic side played with most noticeable precision were those of short stop by FORCE, first base by MILLS and centre field by HALL; ALLISON and BRAINARD being little else than perfect. ALLISON earned the only home run by a splendid hit, sending the ball out of the inclosure. TREACY made several beautiful catches for the Chicago Club in the left field, and threw splendidly to home base, and FOLEY, right field, also distinguished himself. The Olympic Club, having been defeated twice by the Chicago nine, is much elated at the result. The playing of this Club has improved greatly since the beginning of the season, and it promises soon to place itself at the head of the list for the championship, which the Chicago nine has held thus far this year.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE KUKLUX INVESTIGATION.

Rev. A. S. LAKIN, of Alabama, was before the Congressional Kuklux Committee today. His examination continued four hours. This gentleman was for eighteen years a member of the New-York Methodist Church Conference, and was sent to Alabama by Bishop CLARK, shortly after the close of the war, to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church in that State. In five years and eight months the membership has increased to 15,000, with twenty traveling members. He represented to the Committee that, in the pursuance of his mission, he had traveled over the State, but more recently had confined himself to Northern Alabama. Since 1868, two presiding elders had been driven from their work, two ministers whipped, another fired on and required to leave his circuit, one traveling minister was killed, and two local ministers murdered. In nearly all instances, the offenders were in disguise. Mr. LAKIN himself was shot at in his own house, and also on the highway, and had been molested by Kuklux Klan within the last two years. Union men are insulted and maltreated, and frequent murders are committed. Affairs in that State are as bad as ever. There is no improvement. The Republican members of the Committee say LAKIN's testimony is the most interesting and valuable of any yet taken before it.

INTERNAL REVENUE PROSECUTIONS.

The following circular was issued today by Commissioner PLEASONTON:

"In view of the injustice done, and unnecessary expense and trouble incurred, by hasty and ill-advised prosecutions in internal revenue matters, the following instructions are issued:

All cases of violations of the Internal Revenue laws should be reported, and the evidence submitted to the Collector of the district in which they arise. Such of the cases as involve evasion or the non-payment of taxes should thereupon be referred by the Collector to the Assessor of the district, with the evidence in the case, for such assessments as the facts may show to be proper. Criminal prosecutions in such cases should not be commenced before the reception of the Assessor's report, unless in the judgment of the Collector the delay would be detrimental to the interests of the Government. The United States District-Attorney should be consulted whenever practicable, prior to making any complaints of violations of the Internal Revenue laws before United States Commissioners. It is suggested to United States District-Attorneys, Collectors and other officers of internal revenue, that no encouragement should be given to the commencement of prosecutions for merely technical, slight and unintentional offenses; and all complaints presented by professional informers should receive careful scrutiny before the commencement of prosecutions thereupon. Special attention is called to the sections of the Revenue law bearing upon subjects of prosecutions wherein it is designated who are the proper prosecuting officers and what are the methods of prosecuting.

ANOTHER VETO.

Gov. Hoffman's Objections to the State Aid Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—Gov. HOFFMAN sent to the Secretary of State, today, the State Aid Railroad bill, not approved, and filed with it the following memorandum of his objections:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, June 13, 1871.

An act to aid and expedite the construction of unfinished railroads in this State, which are intended to connect the chain of Western and Northern lakes and rivers with tide-water, or to develop the resources of unimproved portions of the State. I intimated early in the session to the friends of this bill, in answer to an inquiry, my views. Nevertheless, I have, at their request, delayed action upon it until this time, in order to give them every opportunity to bring forward arguments in support of it, and have heard attentively all they have to say. The purpose of the bill is to tax the people of this State two millions—one-half this year and one-half in 187—2and to divide the proceeds of the tax about equally between the Midland Railroad Company, so called, and the Adirondack Railroad Company, to enable them to complete their respective roads. A very strong pressure of opinion favorable to the bill, from many quarters, has been brought to bear upon me by those directly interested in, and to be affected by, those railroads, and by the proposed State donation.

I realize as fully as any one the importance of the road to those who live along the respective routes, and to the State at large, and sympathize especially with those who, through their town and municipal authorities, have bonded themselves heavily to aid in the construction of either road. I cannot, however, allow my sympathies to control my official judgment. I do not believe the people of the State are willing to be taxed $2,000,000 in aid of these two or any other railroad corporations; nor do I believe it right that they should be so taxed. There is no unappropriated money in the State Treasury out of which contributions can be made to railroad or other private corporations. Whatever money is to be given must be taken out of the pockets of the people by a direct tax, levied especially for that purpose. It is not a purpose connected directly with Government. It is a private purpose—the profits arising from the investment of the money, if any, going to the stockholders, although, incidentally, benefit may result to the districts through which the roads run, and to the State at large.

The State Government has no moral right to tax the whole people in aid of these roads—at all events, not without their express consent. Not a town along the line of these or other roads can tax itself for a similar purpose without the consent of a majority of those representing a majority of the taxable property in the town. Yet this bill proposes to tax the whole State, without even submitting the question to a vote of the people.

The Constitution, section 9, article 7, forbids the loaning or giving the credit of the State, in any manner, in aid of any individual association or corporation. The State cannot even create a debt, and, with the money borrowed, promote any single work of a public character, without the consent of a majority of the people, expressed through the ballot-box. It ought not to, and, in my judgment, it cannot, without violating the spirit of the Constitution, tax the people in aid of any railroad or other private corporation, certainly not without a like consent. I know there are many who have always been opposed in principle to the granting of State aid to railroad or other corporations, who feel that perhaps an exception should be made in favor of the two roads for whose benefit this bill has been passed, that the sum now asked for is small compared with the great result of securing the early completion of the Midland Road, and the opening of the Adirondack region, and that the expenditure of $2,000,000 will be soon repaid in the addition insured to the general prosperity and wealth of the State. We must not, however, shut our eyes to the inevitable consequence of yielding the principle by making an exception in this instance. It would justify and encourage in the future applications from every quarter for similar aid. Every road hereafter to be built would expect to receive it, and the demand upon the State Treasury would be almost without limit. I cannot, therefore, sign this bill, which imposes a tax of $2,000,000 upon the already heavily-taxed people of this State, without their consent being first asked for and given.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Legislature—Preparations for the Inauguration of Gov. Weston.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13.—The business of the Legislature this afternoon will probably be opened by a motion to declare vacant the seats of the Republican members from Wards Two and Three in Manchester; the former has two members and the other four. The ground of objection is that the wards have not sufficient population for the ratio of representation. The Manchester Democrats offer to compromise if one representative from each ward will resign. The Democrats of Manchester are even more jubilant than their partisans in other portions of the State. Some persons desire the postponement of the inauguration of Gov. WESTON to enable Col. FISK, Jr.'s, regiment to participate.

Extra trains will be run on all the roads tomorrow, and it is expected that Concord will overflow with people.

Two Persons Stabbed by a Woman.

During an altercation last night at No. 14 Baxter-street, MARY MCDERMOTT stabbed MARY ANDERSON in the forehead, and WILLIAM ANDERSON in the mouth. The wounds were severe, but not serious. The assailant was arrested.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Seven Years' Mystery Finally Revealed.

The Mutilated Body Found in the East River Identified—The Story of the Tragedy Revived—Arrest of the Murderers in Australia—A Horrible Romance.

One of the most horrible and mysterious murders ever committed in this vicinity occurred seven years ago. The body of an unknown man, cut up in pieces, and tied in bundles, was found floating in the water, at various places and at different intervals during the month of October, 1864. There were five of these packages. The first was found early on Monday morning, Oct. 3, in the slip at the foot of Little-street, in Brooklyn. A boatman in search of drift-wood, saw what he supposed to be a bundle of clothing, floating in the shallow water at ebb tide, and almost resting upon the muddy bottom. It was inclosed in a square piece of enameled cloth, such as is used for cheap carriage and furniture purposes, and was tied up with a new and strong cord or "cod-line." Upon opening it he was startled at finding its contents to be the mutilated portion of a human body. It was the upper portion, or trunk, from the midriff to the neck. The arms were cut off close to the shoulders, and over all the wounds were wrapped pieces of new, coarse, heavy, brown Manila wrapping-paper, such as is used in hardware stores. This was evidently intended to stanch the flow of blood. With this gory mass was the left half of a gray mixed woolen sack-coat, without the arm-sleeve; also, a corresponding section of a vest of the same material, a piece of a white muslin shirt, with a small, fine-plaited bosom, a piece of a white flannel undershirt, a pearl-colored fine wool hat, bound with black silk, and lined with black muslin; a nice white pocket handkerchief was also found in the coat pocket. These fragments of clothing were dry. The enameled side of the cloth was turned outward, and attached to the bundle was a piece of broken iron pipe, evidently calculated to sink it. The terrified boatman quickly pulled to the dock, fled from the hideous sight, and told the dreadful story. The Coroner, Dr. NORRIS, took charge of the bundle, and immediately discovered that it had been in the water but a few hours, and was undoubtedly the relic of some very recent and terrible tragedy. All the physicians who examined the wounds declared that no surgical instruments could have produced them, and, therefore, it could not be credited to the freaks of medical students. A carpenter's hatchet, large chisel, or adze, and a fine saw had been employed, and probably by some one acquainted with cutting up and packing meat.

The various newspapers at once published the news, and the public excitement and horror were intense. The Police authorities of both cities were on the alert for further developments. The river and bay were closely watched by all the patrols, and by the boatmen, whose interest was most intense.

On the 9th inst., the second package was found by some boys, while fishing off the Corlears-street wharf in this City. The same enameled cloth and white cord were used, and the bundle floated, half-submerged. It contained the pelvic portion of the body—from the midriff to the thighs. Fragments of clothing, well soaked, were with it, the garment still being buttoned.

On the 10th, the third package, similarly made up, was found on the beach at Gravesend, Long Island, where it had been washed up by the tidal action. It contained the thighs, together with portions of the clothing.

The fourth bundle was found on the strand at Bay Ridge, Long Island, on the 13th inst. It was done up as the others, and contained the feet and lower limbs. On the feet were a pair of boots that had been footed and were considerably worn; also, a pair of white socks, which had been recently washed and darned on the heels and soles.

The fifth and last package was found floating in the water near Fort Hamilton on the 17th inst. It contained the head, which had been cut off at the top of the neck, and wrapped in the paper sheets. All these fragments were carefully examined, and found to belong to the same body. The height was five feet and five inches. The unfortunate deceased must have been a well-shaped, broad-shouldered, healthy but not very muscular man, between thirty-five and forty years of age. The arms were never found. The feet were rather small and symmetrical, and everything denoted a neatness and precision of habits in the *personnel* of the unknown.

There was nothing to give the slightest clue to the identity, although a very thorough examination was made. A small scratch—scarcely a scar—was upon the left leg, but no other mark could be discovered. In the pockets found in the bundle of the pelvic portion were a bunch of keys, one of which was of a peculiar size and style, the head and part of the barrel being of brass. It was of the kind used for nice desk or bureau drawers. A neat narrow neck-tie was found in this pocket. The drawers were of knit gray woolen, and patched with pieces of the same material.

The head and face were considerably bruised, probably from contact with the piles and boats while floating in the current. This caused the cheeks to swell and the features to be considerably distorted. Two wounds were discovered—one below the right eye, extending upward and backward toward the brain; the other in the temporal region, one and a half inches from the outer angle of the right eye, passing directly into the brain. Both were evidently inflicted by a Wesson & Smith's revolver. Evidently the weapon had been fired in close proximity to the face, the skin of the right cheek and temple being thickly studded with powder, and the flesh swollen from the shock.

The head was rather large and well formed; the forehead broad, massive, and rather intellectual; the eyes somewhat—but not much—sunken, and the nose thin, straight, and slightly flattened at the nostrils. The mouth was rather large, the lips full, the teeth sound, yet somewhat irregular in front. The hair and beard, which were full, with mustache, were of a dark brown color.

Many theories were advanced as to the circumstances of the murder, but that originating with Detectives VIDETTO and FOULKE, of Brooklyn, seems to have been most correct. They thought that the unknown man had been killed in a disreputable place in New-York, the pockets rifled, the body mutilated in some carriage factory, and then carried to Brooklyn and dropped piecemeal into the river. This view was strengthened by the following circumstances: The night preceding the morning that the first bundle was found, and upon which the murder was supposed to have been committed, was stormy. The moon was obscured by clouds, and at intervals it rained copiously.

At 12 o'clock PATRICK FLOOD, a coachman in Brooklyn, was aroused from his sleep by three recently enlisted soldiers who were anxious to spend their advance money on a spree, and who persuaded him to drive them over to New-York. After trying to enter several pleasure houses on Greene-street, which had closed for the night, they applied at No. 97 Mercer-street. After a few moments they invited FLOOD in to drink. He had scarcely entered when two men who had been seen loitering about, sprang upon the box, and vigorously applying the whip to the horses, drove off at a gallop. A girl witnessed the whole transaction from a window opposite; saw the carriage turned into Prince-street, westward, and gave a tolerably good description of the men. FLOOD, upon discovering his loss, set out in search of the thieves, but soon was obliged to abandon it as hopeless. The Police patrolmen on Prince-street saw the team, and compelled the fellows, who affected intoxication, to stop their furious driving, but beyond that, paid no attention to the affair, which was by no means unusual in that locality, and at that hour.

At about daylight, just as the last rain was falling, and the storm was breaking away, this carriage was slowly driven along Navy-street, Brooklyn, from the direction of the Navy-yard, (and the Little-street Pier, where the first bundle was found three hours subsequently.) The horses were evidently fatigued, and had apparently been out in the storm all night. They had also been driven hard, one of them having cast his shoe, was limping. The driver was enveloped in a gray shawl, which partially concealed his face. He wore a velvet sack coat and vest, broadcloth pants, a plush hat, patent leather boots and nice linen, all quite new. On his bosom sparkled a snowy diamond (or paste) pin, a large blood-stone seal-ring was on the little finger of his left hand, and a costly watch-chain hung at his vest. He also had been saturated in the rain, and appeared as weary as the beasts he drove. At the corner of Fulton-avenue he stopped until a person came along, of whom he inquired for a livery-stable. He then drove on to the stable, as directed, and ordered the horses put up. The hostler being busy with a sick horse, requested the man to unharness, but soon perceived from his awkward attempts that he was not accustomed to the task and helped him. The man then went away, promising to return at noon, but never was seen there again.

At evening the team was found there by FLOOD, who had been on the search all day. There was no trace of blood or of violence in the carriage, but the circumstance was looked upon as being a possible clue to further disclosures concerning the murder. The story of FLOOD, a most reliable, honest and quiet man, and that of the girl who saw the carriage stolen away, was found to be correct, and the whereabouts and doings of the three soldiers were satisfactorily accounted for. The Police, however, ransacked the neighborhood of Greene and Mercer streets, without obtaining the slightest evidence of there having been even a row or fight on the night in question. But one place might have seemed to offer a suspicious circumstance, and that of a very vague kind. The house was being very thoroughly cleaned, at a rather unusually early hour in the morning, considering its character. This, however, was insufficient to base any legal action, and indeed, beyond the bare suspicion yielded nothing of imagination or fact. The Chief of the Brooklyn Police Department, and the several Captains, followed up numerous other clues, but without any definite results. Prominent among these was the sudden disappearance of a man named JOHN KENNETH, who a short time previous to the murder had applied at PRENTICE's hat factory for work, and at a boarding house for rooms, both of which he secured. Not returning it was supposed that he was the murdered man, to whom he bore some resemblance. At the same time letters were in the Post-office to his address, and Postmaster LINCOLN had just telegraphed to Washington for permission to examine their contents, when a person called for the letters. He was at once arrested, and proved to be JOHN KENNETH himself, a deserter from a Massachusetts regiment.

A photograph of the head was taken and copies sent with a full description of the affair to all the principal Police stations in the country. The head was then placed in a glass jar of alcohol for preservation, and the mutilated remains were kept in the dead-house until mortification set in and compelled burial. Thousands of persons visited them, either to satisfy a hideous curiosity, or to identify some friend. Many of these came from distant sections of the country, with the fear that it might be the body of some missing relative—a fact that suggested the number of cases of lost and missing persons constantly occurring. Twenty-five different individuals positively identified it as their missing brother, husband, father, friend or acquaintance. Several of these simultaneously claimed the body for burial. The last claimant was a woman who had recently been married at the Five Points Mission. Upon looking at the head she burst into a flood of tears and wailed piteously. When the socks were shown her she declared that the patching was her own, and fell to the floor in a deep swoon. Rev. Mr. PEASE, of the Five Points Mission, was present, and as positively identified the body as that of the man he had married to this woman at the Mission. Subsequently he ascertained that the marriage was performed one week after the date of finding the first portion of the remains. A venerable lady residing at the Home for Indigent and Aged Women also came, stating that she had a vision which revealed the identity of the body to be that of a former clergyman, whose severed head had haunted her during the previous night. But she did not identify the head when confronted with it. One by one the missing parties supposed to be the murdered person severally were accounted for, and the circumstances attending all the various identifications were remarkably curious and interesting. Some of these visited the body, and were found to bear no resemblance to it whatever.

About that time a Government detective, in search of a deserter from the army, accidentally came in possession of facts that led to the belief that this deserter and the murdered man was one and the same person.

This deserter was JOSEPH SMITH, of Danbury, Conn. He had enlisted in the Twentieth Connecticut Regiment, Col. ROSS, and was sergeant-major in Company F, under Capt. HENRY PARDEE. He was also the regimental clerk. He had obtained a leave of absence, and overstayed his time, when the Colonel wrote to his wife, urging her to ascertain his whereabouts and induce his return, promising that he should not be punished for the absence. She had not seen him, however, since the Fall of 1862. Shortly before the date of the murder, (in October, 1864, he was seen by a brother, who was employed in PRENTICE's hat factory. He met him in an intoxicated condition at Fort Green Park; and, after remonstrating about his dissipated habits, advised him to return to his regiment. Afterward he came to the factory to obtain work, but did not succeed. He was then also under the influence of liquor. That week several of his friends met him, and once or twice noticed him in company with idle and dissolute companions, one of whom corresponded very nearly with the description of the man who drove the coach to the livery-stable in Brooklyn on the morning after the murder. SMITH never was seen alive after the 1st of October, 1864.

The detective obtained one of the photographs of the head and called upon the wife of SMITH, in Danbury, Conn. She was startled at the proposition as to its identity, and yet shrunk from recognizing more than a resemblance of the upper portion of the skull. Several who knew SMITH well, however, were more positive, and some decided. But the wife's reluctance and silence was not enough to base further action upon, and mystery has been almost as well-forgotten as the grave which holds the poor victim.

THE SECRET OUT AT LAST.

After a silence of seven years there is strong reason to believe that the horrible secret of the tragedy is revealed, the murderer known, and the victim avenged. A companion and friend of SMITH has learned by letter that three men, whose names have been furnished to the authorities, who were on a drunken carousal during the month of March last, became involved in a fight in Sydney, Australia, during which one of them was severely and probably mortally stabbed, another severely but not dangerously shot, and the third terribly beaten. All were arrested, and while in jail the third made a confession in State's evidence implicating all three in many crimes, but especially that of murdering JOSEPH SMITH.

The particulars of this story exactly coincide with the theory and clues before stated.

On the night of the 2d of October, 1864, these three, and SMITH, were "making a night of it" among the liquor saloons, and other resorts in the vicinity of Green and Mercer streets. SMITH was given to no other vice but that one of dissipation. For this he became a helpless debauchee, and in a fit of intoxication, after having overstayed his furlough, these three scoundrels had induced him to re-enlist with them in a New-York suburban town and "jump the bounty."

They had all drank heavily on this night, and the three gambled away all their money. SMITH was very much intoxicated, yet able to walk. He had not played, and yet had over $300 left. This they determined to get, and induced him to go from the saloon where they were—on Prince-street—through a rear alley-way or yard, to a large carriage or carpenter's shop, where one of the murderers had worked, and still retained a key. In the lower part of this place he was attacked while lying on a bench and shot dead. The drunken desperadoes then cut up the body and placed it in the bundles. The shop tools were used, and the enameled cloth and paper were found up stairs. How the bloody traces of the deed were disposed of does not appear. One of the men watched outside, while the other two went to find a cart or waggon. They came to the carriage of FLOOD's on Mercer-street and seized it, as before described. The bundles were then carried out and placed in it, all three accompanying, and the murderer drove by a roundabout way over to Brooklyn. Near the Navy-yard grounds, on the Williamsburg side, a lonely wharf was reached, and there they commited their horrible burden to the waves. They immediately shipped to Australia. There they alternated a riotous life between the mines and the cities. Finally the just retribution of fate has overtaken them, and they will probably suffer for their crimes. The one who shot SMITH was mortally wounded, and has in all probability died since.

A correspondent of the TIMES has had an interview with Mrs. SMITH, the supposed widow of the murdered man. She is a most amiable and highly respectable lady, residing at Danbury, Conn. She would not positively identify the photographed head, but was painfully impressed with the general shape of the forehead, nose and skull, which exactly resembles that of the son. Others, former friends and acquaintances, positively identify it. Mrs. SMITH seems to shrink from the publication of these facts in connection with her family name, as much as she did from the ghastly picture and the revolting circumstances connected with the tragedy. She exhibited some letters from her late husband, written in 1863 from the seat of war. The penmanship was elegant, and the composition excellent, many endearing terms being applied to his children.

He has been a wanderer much of his life. He was an expert hatter, and capable, when sober, of earning high wages, but she has been obliged to provide for and educate her children, who have grown up very creditably. The most convincing proof of the identity, in her mind, was the bunch of keys found upon the body, one of which, seems exactly like that which he formerly carried, and belonged to the military chest containing his regimental accounts. Altogether there is an array of circumstances that proves the identity of the victim, and discloses the tragedy in nearly all its horrible details.

The Oil Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—The fire this afternoon was confined to FLUHANTY, HAMILL & GWYNN's oil refinery, in which it originated. The refinery was entirely destroyed, with the stock, including about 4,000 barrels of oil. The loss is placed at $100,000; insured for $40,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of the still.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, June 13, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer....	Thermometer, Degrees....	Direction of the Wind....	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.99	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.83	74	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston	29.64	59	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.76	57	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	29.97	77	S. W.	Light.	Hazy.
Cheyenne, W.T.	29.38	64	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.88	65	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.96	73	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.91	60	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah	29.53	73	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.83	59	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.89	62	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.90	69	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.00	70	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.02	78	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Memphis	30.01	75	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.88	61	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile	29.95	79	N.	Calm.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.04	73	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-London	29.74	60	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.08	72	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-York	29.77	68	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	29.87	70	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	29.90	70	S.	Calm.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.71	54	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.82	74	....	.....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.01	68	....	Calm.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.58	54	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.81	50	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.06	56	N.	Light.	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga.	30.01	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.97	82	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.97	63	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.87	59	....	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	29.81	72	N.	Light.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	29.98	71	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lynchburg	29.85	73	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cape May	29.79	70	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.86	55	....	Calm.	Clear.
Escanaba	29.82	53	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Davenport	29.96	67	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.85	76	W.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Cairo, Ill.	29.95	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
Burlington	29.80	56	S.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Probabilities and Synopsis.

WASHINGTON, June 14—1 A. M.—The weather remains without material change at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations. The highest pressure remains, as on Monday night, south of the Ohio Valley. The area of lowest barometer which was last night over Lake Huron, is now central over Maine, and the barometer has very generally risen from the New-England States westward to the Missouri. The temperature has risen on the South Atlantic, and in the Ohio valley. The weather has been very generally clear, excepting on the immediate Gulf coast. Cloudy and threatening weather is now reported from Kansas and Nebraska. Fresh south-westerly winds have prevailed during the afternoon from the Cumberland Mountains westward. Brisk winds prevailed for a short time this afternoon from Lake Erie to New-Jersey and Massachusetts, but have now almost entirely abated. Light winds are now reported north and West of the Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

No serious disturbance is indicated for Wednesday. The barometer will probably very generally rise East of the Mississippi with light winds and clear or partially cloudy weather.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6. P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	60	69	74	79	78
Degrees of bar. in inch.	29.27		29.22		29.17

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 62.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A deed of trust for $2,000,000 of the second mortgage bonds to be issued by the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, has been recorded at St. Louis. SOLON HUMPHREYS and JOHN A. STEWART, of New-York, are the trustees.

There is no confirmation of the report that H. D. COOKE has resigned the Governorship of the District of Columbia. FREDERICK DOUGLASS has, however, resigned as a member of the Council.

THEODORE W. DIMON, several years a clerk in the Department of State, a native of New-York, has been appointed disbursing clerk in that Department, in place of D. S. BAKER, resigned.

Dates from Valparaiso of the 17th ult. announce that the steamer *Galatia* was overdue from Liverpool, and that fears were entertained for her safety.

CLARENCE FISHLER, aged twenty-five, of Wellsburg, N. Y., was killed in Elmira, yesterday, in jumping on a Lehigh Valley train when drunk.

The third annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will be held at Newport, R. I., July 7, 1871. Lieut.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN will preside.

Judge HOAR declines a public dinner, tendered by several prominent citizens of Boston, in appreciation of his services on the Joint High Commission.

The voters of Boston are to determine, on July 1, whether porter, ale and lager shall be exempt from the provisions of the Prohibitory Liquor law.

FLEMMING's planing-mill, in North McGregor, Iowa, has been totally destroyed by fire, together with 3,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss, $100,000.

A man named JOHN LEE, supposed to be intoxicated, was run over by a locomotive and killed at Hornellsville, New-York, on Saturday evening.

The members of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in session at Dayton, Ohio, visited the National Soldiers' Home yesterday, in a body.

The family of WARREN WOLF, of Londonville, Ohio, were carried down an embankment seventy-five feet in height, by a frightened team on Sunday evening. All were seriously hurt.

BROWN's steam bakery and four dwellings, at Drummondsville, Ontario, were burned at an early hour yesterday morning. Loss $30,000; no insurance.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that bequests made to the "Free-Will Baptist Mission South" are exempt from taxation.

J. NEMPALL, a lawyer, was killed Monday evening in San Francisco, by the accidental discharge of a a pistol.

A Chinese cigar-maker at San Francisco stabbed another Chinaman to death yesterday, and was arrested.

The accounts of the rising of the Indians in the North-west appear to have been without foundation.

Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN had a grand reception at the residence of Gen. POPE, at Fort Leavenworth.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Rhode Island diocese commenced its eighty-first annual session, in Newport, yesterday.

The Rhode Island Conference of Congregational Churches commenced its annual session at Newport yesterday.

The Sagamore House with all its outbuildings, at Frost's Point, N. H., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $40,000.

C. E. FULLER & Co., brokers, in Boston, recently purchased $5,000 worth of counterfeit Central Pacific Railroad bonds.

The foundry and machine-shop of IRA J. FISHER & Co., at Kincardine, Ontario, was burned yesterday. Loss, $5,000.

Arizona advices say every one in the Territory sustains Gen. CROOK, and expects that the Apaches will be whipped, if not tamed.

The new discoveries of gold and silver in Northern Arizona are attracting much attention in San Francisco.

In the special election in Chatham Township, Morris County, N. J., yesterday, the no-license ticket was elected by a vote of 368 to 201.

The Captain of the schooner *B. T. Parsons*, of Buffalo, was knocked overboard yesterday morning by the boom and drowned.

The Council of Chicago has repealed the ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday, by a vote of 18 to 14.

The strikers at the coal wharves at Georgetown, D. C., resumed work yesterday at the old rates.

A severe thunder and rain-storm prevailed in New-Orleans last night.

The Excelsior Hose Company, of Lowell, Mass., will visit Norfolk, Va., in August.

CHARLES G. GREENE, of the Boston *Post*, and wife, sailed for Europe yesterday.

Hon. SYLVESTER MOWRY is still seriously ill, and unable to leave his room, in Washington.

The United States steamer, *Ossipee* has arrived at Callao.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Arrival of the Orleans Princes at Versailles.

The Army of Paris to Speedily Evacuate the City.

Defensive Speech of Gen. Trochu Before the French Assembly.

The London Times on the Treaty Debate in Parliament.

Renewed Activity in Spanish Political Affairs.

Destruction of the Stadt Theatre at Breslau, Germany.

FRANCE.

The Orleans Princes at Versailles—The Insurgent Trials—A Protest From the International Working Men's Society.

VERSAILLES, June 13.—The Prince DE JOINVILLE and Duke D'AUMALE arrived here yesterday, and were present at M. THIERS' soirée. Gen. FABRICE, the German Civil Administrator in France, arrived in this city today. He has officially visited M. THIERS, and will shortly leave for Germany. President THIERS has written a letter to M. PICARD, expressing regret at his refusal to accept the Governorship of the Bank of France. The Court-martial for the trial of insurgents has not been convened. An immense number of prisoners are awaiting trial, and many of the cases will consume a good deal of time and present some curious complications. It is reported that the published statements of the death of M. BILLIORAY are all false, and that he is a prisoner in this city.

LONDON, June 13.—The Army of Paris will evacuate the city within two days. La Villette will, however, continue to be occupied by the troops, who have been reinforced. M. URBAIN, a member of the Commune, has been arrested in Paris. A manifesto from the Directory of the Société Internationale protests against the barbarities of the Versaillists, and urges its members to avenge their slaughtered brethren. M. THIERS visited the troops at the Satory Camp yesterday.

Gen. Trochu Defends His Administration—His Advice to Napoleon—The Elections—Repairing the Ravages of War.

VERSAILLES, June 13.—Gen. TROCHU made a long speech before the Assembly in justification of his administration of affairs. He said he wrote to NAPOLEON in August urging the recall of BAZAINE's army to Paris. He (TROCHU) assisted at the Conference of Chalons, when it was decided that he, as Governor of Paris, should prepare for the return of NAPOLEON to the capital, which was firmly opposed by the Empress. Gen. TROCHU added that he was badly received by Count DE PALIKAO, as long as the latter remained Minister of War. The General then gave a detailed account of the difficulties of the defense during the siege of Paris by the Germans.

PARIS, June 13.—The Princess MATHILDE has asked President THIERS for permission to return to Paris, promising to abstain from political intrigues. Among the prominent candidates for the Assembly in the coming elections are the following:

M. VINTRY, in the Department of Ain.
M. ABOUT, in the Bouches-du-Rhône.
M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, in the Hautes-Alps.
M. MAGNE, in Dordogne.
M. FAUCONNERIE, in the Arne.

The moderate Republican candidates have a fair prospect of success in the Seine, Oise and Lower Seine Departments. Gen. UHRICH, the defender of Strasbourg, solicits a seat for one of the Assembly districts of Paris, as a permanent protest against the annexation of Strasbourg to Germany. The public gardens have been reopened. The work of restoration in the Bois de Boulogne has begun. Laborers are replanting trees and shrubbery, filling the ditches and leveling the works of the troops. The weather is warm and pleasant, and the streets are crowded with people.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Debate in the House of Lords on the Washington Treaty—Death of the Lord Mayor of Dublin—Spanish Politics.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Times* of today says in an editorial: "The discussion yesterday in the House of Lords once more shows that the advantages of the Treaty of Washington greatly overbalance its deficiencies. We admit that to yield everything to conciliate an opponent is unwise, but the American Commissioners also receded from their original demands. The machinery of arbitration is satisfactory, and the claims on both sides could hardly be settled in a better way. The Lord Mayor of Dublin died on Monday.

MADRID, June 12.—The Emperor of Brazil is expected here in a few days. The Duchess of MONTPENSIER has gone to Italy. The *Imparcial* publishes the bases of the fusion of the branches of the Spanish Bourbons, which provides that the Duke of MONTPENSIER shall be Regent during the minority of Prince ALPHONSO, and that the country shall be governed under the Constitution of 1845 liberally modified. It is reported that Señor LASTON, a Deputy in the Cortes, is a member of the Société Internationale.

Burning of the Stadt Theatre at Breslau—German Military Pensions—Austria and the German Triumph.

LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch from Breslau this evening, says fire broke out in the Stadt Theatre at 7½ o'clock, and the building was in flames with little prospect of being saved.

BERLIN, June 13.—The German Parliament has passed the Military Pensions bill. The bill making special grants is under secret discussion in Committee.

VIENNA, June 13.—Gen. VON GABLENZ goes to Berlin as the special representative of Austria, to attend the triumphal ceremonies. He is the bearer of a congratulatory letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of Germany.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PIKE COUNTY BALLADS, AND OTHER PIECES. By John Hay. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

From time to time, during the past ten years, the productions of a young American poet have appeared in the pages of *Harper's Magazine*, and other periodicals, without attracting the attention which was really their due; for they showed him to possess not only a fine ear for verse, and a delicate fancy, but a knowledge of the world to which few writers of maturer years attain. The author, certain of his future, could afford to wait, and go on writing such poems as "The Monks of Basle," "Northward," and "In the Twilight," until the ready appreciation of the few should become the popular verdict. He was not, however, destined to wait long. A dialect poem, entitled "Little Breeches," and quaintly purporting to be a Pike County view of Special Providence, took the country as by storm. It was copied far and wide from the columns of the journal in which it first saw the light; and the author, if he did not exactly "wake up one morning and find himself famous," found he had struck a chord of mingled pathos and humor, which awoke an echo in thousands of hearts, and proved to be the "open sesame" to the portals of fame. "Little Breeches," of which we shall speak again, further on, was soon followed by "Jim Bludso," "Banty Tim," and "The Mystery of Gilgal," the two latter first appearing in the pages of *Harper's Weekly*, with illustrations from the inimitable pencil of Sol Eytinge. Like the first-named, they attracted wide-spread attention; and one evidence of their being genuine expressions of human sentiment, and true pictures (not caricatures) of certain phases of life, was the virulence with which they were attacked in certain quarters. Grave doctors of Divinity, catching hastily at some strong expressions not usually heard in modern drawing-rooms, and missing the true intention of the author, vehemently denounced him and his poems. The question was gravely asked: "Is this gifted young man an enemy of virtue and Christianity? Does he seek to corrupt public morals and subvert religion?" But this was merely a transient flurry. The ballads were widely read, and the better they became known, the better they were liked. It gradually dawned upon the critics of the religious Press, who were answerable for much of the outcry against "the blasphemy" of "Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludso," that rude and untaught natures would not be likely to converse, even on Special Providences, in the polished and smooth dialect of a religious newspaper, and that a genuine, earnest religious feeling might, in their mouths, find expression in words that would certainly be very startling if uttered in a select prayer-meeting. The most pious and devoted Christian missionary or colporteur on our Western border might use language but little different from that wrung from the heart of the Pike County farmer, on discovering "Little Breeches" in the sheep-fold, after hunting him all night through the storm. The over-nice critics forgot that language is nothing but the symbol of thought and feeling. Had they stopped to consider this, the public would have been spared many columns of lachrimose sermonizing.

Another charge, equally unfounded, brought against the author was that of being the imitator of another poet whose pathetic-humorous pieces were quite popular at the time his own appeared in print. Nothing is easier, and nothing, in the way of criticism, more detestable than such attempts to depreciate one author by unfavorable comparison with another. The hold which Mr. Hay's poems have taken upon readers sufficiently disposes of this sort of detraction. A ballad, which stirs the heart like the sound of a trumpet, and at once becomes familiar as a household word from one end of the land to the other, cannot be a mere echo. No such magnetic power belongs to the reflection of another's feeling or thought. If "Banty Tim" be an imitation, we should like to see a few more imitations of the same quality. Most people, we fancy, would prefer them to so-called originals.

While we do not propose to enter the lists with Mr. Hay's adverse critics, we have deemed it worth while to refer thus briefly to certain points which have been persistently made against his poems,—especially against the "Pike County Ballads," which we believe to be the most thoroughly *American* poems that have ever appeared in print. They contain not a trace of foreign element, and could have been written nowhere else than in America, and by no one but an American.

We may as well correct right here a misapprehension in regard to "Jim Bludso," and then have done with controversy. It has been objected to this poem that the hero should have been the pilot and not the engineer of the steam-boat; and in theory this is true, as it is usually the pilot, who in the case of such a disaster as that which befell the *Prairie Belle*, by the skillful manipulation of the wheel, keeps the nozzle of the boat against the bank, the engineer having nothing to do beyond starting his engines; but in this particular instance, the facts sweep theory aside, and completely justify Mr. Hay and the poetic canonization of "Jim Bludso." In most of the Western steam-boats the paddle-wheels work independently of each other on separate shafts, and a skillful engineer, by working each alternately, could keep the boat's "nozzle agin the bank," without the assistance of the pilot. Now it happens that this is the very thing which was done by the hero of the incident immortalized in Mr. Hay's ballad. The tiller-ropes had been burned or broken, and the engineer, like the Jim Bludso of the poem, remained by his engine, kept the boat to the shore, and saved the life of every one else on board, at the sacrifice of his own. Mr. Hay took the incident as he found it, and without troubling himself about generalities, put it into stirring verse, thereby earning the gratitude of all who admire heroism and self-sacrifice. We may as well state that this explanation is derived from a Western gentleman, to whom the tragic incident was well known.

In his "Pike County Ballads" Mr. Hay has hit a genuine Western dialect. There is, of course, no such thing as a general Western dialect, any more than there is a general New-England dialect. The dialect of Maine is very different from that of Connecticut, and in Central New-York one hears phrases and words which are rarely heard in the Eastern part of the State. In the far West, and especially in those parts where mining interests have brought together adventurers from every part of the world, one hears a most curious mixture of dialect and slang. A Pike County bar-room crowd presents a most laughable confusion of tongues, and unless one is a great stickler for purity in dialect, he is apt, like Sir Hudibras, to talk

"A leash of languages at once."

There is, of course, a predominance of mining phrases; but, aside from their peculiarity, the chief characteristics of Western dialect are vivacity and picturesqueness: and these qualities are especially prominent in Mr. Hay's "Pike County Ballads." They are full of pictures, which the most skillful draughtsman could hardly make more real to the eye. As, for instance, the run-away incident in "Little Breeches:"

"The snow came down like a blanket,
As I passed by Taggart's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door.
They skeered at something and started,—
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prairie
Went team, Little Breeches and all."

Nothing could be more vivid than the catastrophe of the *Prairie Belle*, when "Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks:"

"All boats has their day on the Mississip,
And her day come at last,—
The *Movastar* was a better boat,
But the *Belle* she wouldn't be passed.
And so she come tearin' along that night—
The oldest craft on the line—
With a nigger squat on her safety-valve,
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

"The fire bust out as she clared the bar,
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned, and made
For that willer-bank on the right.
There was runnin' and cursin', but Jim yelled out,
Over all the infernal roar,
'I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore.'

"Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness,
And knowed he would keep his word.
And, sure 's you're born, they all got off
Afore the smoke-stacks fell,—
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle."

We make one more extract,—it is from "Banty Tim," in some respects the best of the "Pike County Ballads." It was first published in *Harper's Weekly*, and has been more extensively copied by the Press, North and South, than any other poem of recent date. "Banty Tim" is the name of a faithful negro, whom Sergeant Tilmon Joy has brought home from the war, to Spunkey Point, Ill. An indignation meeting of white men has been held, and a committee appointed to notify the Sergeant that the "nigger has got to mosey." But the Sergeant—who has learned a thing or two in the war—has a mind of his own on the "nigger question," and thus vigorously responds:

"Le's reason the thing a minute:
I'm an old-fashioned Democrat, too,
Though I laid my politics out of the way
For to keep till the war was through.
But I come back here, allowin'
To vote as I used to do,
Though it gravels me like the devil to train
Along o' sich fools as you.

"Now dog my cats ef I kin see
In all the light of the day,
What you've got to do with the question
Ef Tim shill go or stay.
And furder than that I give notice,
Ef one of you tetches the boy
He kin check his trunks to a warmer clime
Than he'll find in Illanoy.

"Why, blame your hearts, jest hear me!
You know that ungodly day
When our left struck Vicksburg Heights, how ripped
And torn and tattered we lay.
When the rest retreated, I stayed behind,
For reasons sufficient to me,—
With a rib caved in, and a leg on a strike,
I sprawled on that damned glacee.

"Lord! how the hot sun went for us,
And br'iled and blistered and burned!
How the Rebel bullets whizzed round us
When a cuss in his death-grip turned!
Till along toward dusk I seen a thing
I couldn't believe for a spell:
That nigger—that Tim—was a crawlin' to me
Through that fire-proof, gilt-edged hell!"

Tim rescues the Sergeant, at the imminent risk of his own life, and "drapped them both" inside the Union lines, "his black hide riddled with balls;"

"So, my gentle gazeller, thars' my answer,
And here stays Banty Tim;
He trumped Death's ace for me that day,
And I'm not goin' back on him!
You may rezoloot till the cows come home,
But ef one you tetches the boy,
He'll wrastle his hash to-night in hell,
Or my name 's not Tilmon Joy!"

We should like to quote from the poems classed as "Wanderlieder," and "New and Old," but after our liberal extracts from the "Pike County Ballads," we must restrict ourselves to a few words of criticism. As we have already remarked, these poems show a fine and delicate fancy, the culture derived from study and travel, and an excellent ear for rhythm. Though, with the exception of the one entitled "A Woman's Love," unequal to the ballads in the qualities of picturesqueness and imagination, they are certainly very much superior to the poems we usually find in the pages of our magazines, and give promise of still better things to come. "A Woman's Love," just referred to, is a very strong poem—a brief but exceedingly graphic realization of an old German legend. Other poets have tried their pens on the same theme, but with less happy results. Mr. Hay tells the story in a few simple lines. There is not the smallest straining after effect; but the poem makes a deep impression, and once read cannot be easily forgotten.

THE HORSE PLAGUE.

Strange Disease Decimating the Horses of the City—Nearly Two Hundred Cases in Two Days—Cause of the Malady.

A singular and unaccountable disease has recently made its appearance among the horses of the City, creating frightful havoc among the stables of the different street railways and the large livery and sale stables. The malady first made its appearance among the horses of the Second-avenue line, and at first was scarcely noticed. In a few days, however, it assumed a more serious phase, the horses commenced to die off rapidly despite the most strenuous efforts to save them when it became general throughout all the large stables of the City. The disease is said to have baffled the skill of the most experienced veterinary surgeons. Every remedy known to the profession has been tried, but has invariably proved of no avail. The surgeons, although they acknowledge that they do not understand thoroughly the nature of the complaint, say that it is not contagious and not necessarily fatal. In general character it very much resembles acute diabetes or a disorder of the kidneys, manifesting itself in eruptions on the back, preceded by excessive weakness of the loins, or a sort of total paralysis of the hinder parts. When first attacked, the animal manifests a disposition to lay down. In the Third-avenue stable all the horses suffering from the disease are supported by slings. The disease is very rapid in its results, generally producing death within twenty-four hours. On Monday, the Third-avenue line is said to have had between sixty and seventy cases, quite a number of which proved fatal. Yesterday, the line lost thirty animals, the Second-avenue twenty, and other lines a proportionately large number. The Superintendent of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue line estimates the deaths so far at not less than 200 animals. He coincides in the opinion of the veterinary surgeons that the disease is not an epidemic and cannot be considered as contagious. He, however, does not explain the cause of the disease becoming so general throughout the City. The Superintendent of the Third-avenue road attributes the disease to the sudden change of the diet of the horses. Some time since they were fed on old corn, which was afterward changed to new. He says that all horses that are treated in season are saved, and it is only in cases where treatment is delayed that death ensues. Other managers give entirely different reports; meanwhile the disease continues without abatement and defies the skill of the most experienced professionals.

Cowardly Assault Upon a Woman.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Thomas Besant was arraigned on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Alice G. Sears. Both are middle-aged, and live in the same house at No. 136 Macdougal-street. It was alleged that a few evenings ago, while the gentleman was playing the piano, the lady approached and offered two beautiful flowers, with the remark, "I wish to present you with a posey, Mr. Besant; white flowers, you know, represent the affections." He, however, did not appreciate the lady's affectionate attentions, and declined the flowers. The lady, chagrined at this refusal before a parlor full of boarders, seized—as the complainant says—a club, and struck him upon the arm. She alleges that he then knocked her down, and as a witness states, kicked her. Judge Shandley fined him $50.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, from Liverpool June 1 and Queenstown June 2, reached this port late Monday night. Her advices, excerpts from which are given below, are fresher by three days than those previously at hand by mail.

PARIS HORRORS.

The Murder of Monseigneur Darboy—An Abbe's Account of the Slaughter at La Roquette—Confirmatory Testimony of an Escaped Hostage.

The following account of the massacre at La Roquette, from the Abbé Lamazou appears in the *Petit Moniteur Universel* of June 1:

PARIS, May 28, 1871.

We came forth this very morning from the prison of La Roquette—ten ecclesiastics, forty *sergens de ville*, and eighty-two soldiers—after escaping from death by the exercise of audacity and coolness. Having been a prisoner of the Committee of Public Safety at the Conciergerie at Mazas and at La Roquette, I will be sparing of the details of those horrible events which have occurred in the last-mentioned prison, and which will hereafter confer upon it a sinister celebrity. As one instance, I may mention that a vicaire of the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires and myself passed a half-hour, on Thursday, May 25, in preparing ourselves for being shot. It proved to be a false alarm, and the agents of the Commune who had given the warning offered us a consolation that if it had not come off one day it would do so the next. All that was then done was to bring one of our companions before a sort of Court-martial, which was sitting on the officers of the prison, and which was composed of citizens who were chiefly remarkable for brutal ferocity. Since the atrocious executions of the Archbishop of Paris the Curé of the Madeleine, President Bonjean, M. Allard, a former missionary, and the Jesuit Fathers Clair and Ducoudray, on Wednesday last, in a corner of the outer yard of the prison, without cause, without judgment, without examination, in the presence of a delegate of the Commune, who had no other evidence of authority than the revolver in his grasp, of a host of National Guards, who spared no insults, without any respect for the bodies of those noble victims, which were stripped of their garments, thrown into a common cart, and finally cast out upon a piece of ground at Charonne—after such evidence we could not doubt that the burlesque acts of the Commune were to be succeeded by destructive and sanguinary acts, and that the hostages who had been removed from Mazas to La Roquette on the day after the entry of the troops into Paris were destined to meet the same fate. On Friday, the 26th of May, thirty-eight *gendarmes* and sixteen priests were taken out to Père la Chaise for execution. On the following day, as the Versailles army was approaching the heights of Père la Chaise, where had been raised that infernal battery which was to destroy all the finest monuments of Paris, an order was given to shoot the priests, the soldiers and the *sergens de ville* who still remained in the prison. The members of the Commune who devoted themselves to this horrible task held their deliberations in the office of the prison of La Roquette. From my cell I was enabled to hear their discussions, and I can affirm that never in the lowest drinking-shop could there be viler conversation. At 3½ the superintendent of the executions issued an order to the prisoners lodged upon the second and third stories to come down. Obeying a generous instinct of humanity, one of the prison warders, whose name ought to be made public, M. Pinet, rapidly opened all the cell-doors and declared that he was horrified at seeing honest men sentenced to death by low ruffians, that he could sacrifice his life for ours if we would offer the best resistance in our power. This proposition was cordially received. Each man provided himself with a stick of wood or a bar of iron; two solid barricades were formed at the entrance gates of the third story; an opening was made in the flooring to allow our determination to be made known to the denizens of the second story, the *sergens de ville*, who were meditating a similar design. Under the direction of M. Pinet and of an enterprising Zouave, the eastern pavilion of the prison became a real fortress. The Commune, which parodied, and even exaggerated, all that was odious and grotesque in the Revolution of 1793, permitted the court-yard to be filled with that vile race which is never seen in Paris but in days of disaster, that they might revel in the spectacle of another scene of the September massacres. Venting furious menaces, some of the National Guards who had been appointed to be our executioners ascended to the third story, and declaring that they intended to blow up the prison by means of a mine already prepared, or else to reduce it to ruins with their artillery at Père la Chaise, they set fire to one of our barricades, with the view of suffocating us. The fire was soon extinguished. One fact I cannot avoid noticing is, that the man who was most demonstrative toward us with his musket had been condemned to death by the Assize Court of the Seine, and had been released by the Commune. Our determined resistance caused great astonishment to the Communists, who shortly afterward disappeared from the place and made off toward Charonne and Belleville. The mob which had gathered in the yard, impressed by this example, soon followed it, and it became possible to close the gates of the prison. We were thus to some extent made safe, and after a little while we heard the crowds assembled before the prison passing from threats to seductions, shouting out "Vive la Ligne!" and declaring that they sought the release of all prisoners. Four ecclesiastics and eighteen soldiers allowed themselves to be deceived by these cries. They were immediately shot against one of the walls of the prison, and the bodies of four priests served to crown a neighboring barricade. During the night a strict watch was observed upon the two upper stories of the prison. The threatening yells which we heard proceeding from the outside did not alarm us. At last, on Sunday at daybreak, the firing of the troops from Versailles, the sound of which we had listened for with an anxiety which may readily be conceived, became nearer, and at a quarter past 5 the barricade in front of La Roquette was carried at a rush, and the marines took possession of the prison. We were thus restored in an unexpected manner to life after undergoing four days of the cruelest agony which it is possible to imagine.

L'ABBE LAMAZOU, Vicaire of the Madeleine.

A HOSTAGE'S TESTIMONY.

Another prisoner at La Roquette, M. Evrard, Serjeant-Major of the One Hundred and Sixth Battalion of National Guards, adds the following particulars of the massacre: "On Wednesday, May 24, at 7½ in the evening, the director of the prison, one Lefrancais, a namesake of the member of the Commune, and who had himself spent six years at the Bagne, ascended at the head of fifty Federals to the gallery where the principal prisoners were confined. An officer went round to each cell, summoning first the Archbishop, and then in succession M. Bonjean, Abbé Allard, Fathers Ducoudray and Clair, and the Abbé Deguerry, Curé of the Madeleine. As the prisoners were summoned they were marched down to the road running round the prison, on each side of which, as far as I could see, were arranged National Guards, who received the captives with insults and epithets which I cannot transcribe. My unfortunate companions were taken into the court-yard facing the infirmary, where they found a firing party awaiting them. Monseigneur Darboy stepped forward, and addressing his assassins, uttered a few words of pardon. Two of these men approached the Archbishop, and in face of their comrades knelt before him, beseeching his forgiveness. The other Federals at once rushed upon them and drove them back with insulting reproaches, and then, turning toward the prisoners, gave vent to most violent expressions. The commander of the detachment even felt ashamed of this, and, ordering silence, uttered a frightful oath, telling his men that they were there 'to shoot those people, and not to bully them.' The Federals were silenced, and upon the orders of their lieutenants, loaded their weapons. Father Allard was placed against the wall and was the first shot down. Then M. Darboy, in his turn, fell. The whole six prisoners were thus shot, all evincing the utmost calmness and courage. M. Deguerry alone exhibited a momentary weakness, which was attributable rather to his state of health than to fear. After this tragical execution, carried out without any formal witnesses, and in the presence only of a number of bandits, the bodies of the unfortunate victims were placed in a cart belonging to a railway company, which had been requisitioned for the purpose, and were taken to Père la Chaise, where they were placed in the last trench of the *fosse commune* side by side, without even any attempt to cover them with earth." The same witness thus describes his own escape: "On Saturday, Ferre, a member of the Commune and Delegate of Public Safety, came to the prison, and summoning all those who were under sentence of penal servitude told them that they were all free. Arms and uniforms were then given to them, and immediately commenced a scene of slaughter of the suspected prisoners, among whom were sixty-six *gendarmes*, who were killed. Five other *gendarmes* in the infirmary escaped. About 7 o'clock, the newly-armed guards being either drunk or wearied with their bloody work, one of the warders of the prison, Langevin, opened the cell doors and invited the prisoners to make a rush to save their lives. Acting upon this advice, M. Evrard and many others got through the gates, and, dispersing immediately succeeded in effecting their escape."

METROPOLITAN SCENES.

Wholesale Slaughter of Insurgents.

A letter in the London *Times*, dated Paris, May 29, says: "The insurrection was practically at an end about midday yesterday, and in the afternoon a mass of people, extending from the Madeleine to the Bastille, rendered locomotion difficult. About 1 o'clock, Gen. Gallifet appeared at the head of a column of 6,000 prisoners, about 1,500 of whom were in the uniform of the line, with their heads bare and their coats turned inside out; the whole column looked so utterly worn out and wretched, and staggered along so feebly, that one could hardly be surprised at their surrendering from sheer exhaustion. They were indeed, the last remnant of the insurgents, and their capture had finally terminated the fighting. Upon their haggard countenances and in their downcast eyes there was no ray of hope to be seen. They were evidently prepared for the worst fate, and dragged listlessly along, as though it were not worth while to walk to Versailles to be shot, when immediate execution might save them the trouble. M. de Gallifet seemed to be of the same opinion, and a little beyond the Arc de Triomphe he halted the column, selected eighty-two of the worst cases of military desertion, and had them shot there and then. A little after this a band of twenty pompiers were marched into the Parc Monceau and executed; and later in the day I saw about a dozen women being marched down the Rue Royale. A friend, who followed them down to the Place de la Concorde, told me that there he saw an old woman of seventy, who had several times tried to escape in spite of repeated warnings, make another attempt. She was shot down as she hobbled off, and her existence finally terminated with a revolver. While lamenting such occurrences we cannot forget that old women are as capable of setting fire to houses and shooting from windows as other people. The columns of prisoners are, from the necessities of the case, generally accompanied by a very insufficient escort, and, unless it be made plain to them that any attempt at escape or resistance is punished with instant death, the task of conveying them to Versailles would be much more difficult."

The Living and the Dead.

A drive to the extreme east of Paris, says the correspondent of the London *Daily News*, is an undertaking not to be performed without meeting with many obstacles. It is easy enough to get to the Place de la Bastille, for the omnibuses are running there. But the barricades begin there, and so do the corpses. The writer proceeds: "There is a barricade across the mouth of the Rue de la Roquette, before which, right in the faces of the crowds, lie five corpses festering in the warm sunshine. They are the bodies of National Guards who fell in the defense of the barricade, but from their appearance it would seem that a large proportion of the troops considered it a duty to fire into the dead. Proceeding up the Rue de la Roquette, we come to the prison, the court of which has been used as an execution-ground. The corpses have been removed. The evidences of the tragedy have not been effaced; they are still visible in bullet-holes and gouts of dried blood. Far and wide, too, are traces of the Communist troops. There are piles of arms, incongruous in shape and manufacture; of clothes, often blood-stained; of caps and boots. The Line are in great force about this quarter, evidently one requiring to be dominated with a high hand. The chains of sentinels are continuous. At every street corner, the mouths of cannon stare you in the face. The women hiss denunciations at the sentries. The shops are now opening fast everywhere, especially those devoted to the sale of funeral wreaths. Père-la-Chaise presents a deplorable sight; the resting places of the dead are much defiled; the monuments have been greatly injured by the firing; coffins have been broken, and the remains lie scattered over the ground. You may measure the dead not by numbers but by the rod. They lie in a double tier on the grass, powdered over with a coating of lime. There are many women among them, and faces the ferocity of which makes one sick to look upon. In one place there was a hole dug knee deep to hold the people while being shot. The blood is still in pools there. At Belleville there is a continuous chain of sentries in the streets, and strong posts at each corner are required to dominate the still active ferocity of the district. The women curse the soldiers as they pass, who, on their part, smile at their impotent ebullitions of fury. Scarcely any men are left in the district. Those who are curse and hate with a fury which no force can quell. The Château d'Eau and the neighborhood are ghastly ruins. Everywhere are barricades; everywhere shell and bullet marks."

The Death of Gaillard.

On May 25, at a late hour in the evening, says the *Gaulois*, the too famous shoemaker, Napoleon Gaillard, was brought to Versailles. Doubtless with the object of sparing him the fatigue of a long journey—a fatigue reserved for our soldiers—he had been placed in a carriage between two *gendarmes*. Napoleon Gaillard was much excited. While crossing the Avenue de Paris and the Rue de Satory, the ex-orator at public meetings addressed speeches to the crowd, astonished at so much cynicism. The Lieutenant of *Gendarmerie* placed next him "invited" him to be silent. Gaillard took no account of this advice. Suddenly he sprang from the carriage, and threw himself on one of the soldiers of the escort, whom he endeavored to disarm, and who was wounded. At this moment another soldier of the escort ran his bayonet into M. Gaillard, who collapsed. This happened at the ridge of Satory. He was taken to the roadside bank, where he soon expired.

Foreigners with the Commune.

"I referred yesterday," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "to the question relating to the number of foreigners who gave the Commune their aid, and I gave my testimony, for what negative testimony is worth, to the effect that no Englishmen were connected with the revolt, save in a medical capacity. The *Figaro* of May 30 publishes a list of the principal persons who have rendered help to the Commune, which I think it right to send you intact, for the honor of our country. You will observe that in this list there is not named a single Englishman. This, however, is a mistake, for I believe that Wilton, who is described as Surgeon of the Seventy-second Battalion, is in reality English. But this is precisely what I have told you. The few English names which can be raked together as connected with the Commune are connected with it through the medical service; and how few they are may be gathered from the fact of their non-appearance in this list, which the reporter of the *Figaro* has done his best to render as complete as possible: 'Anys-el-Bittar, (Egyption,) Biondetti, (Italian,) Babick, (Pole,) Becka, (Pole,) Cluseret, (American,) Cernatesco, (Pole,) Crapolinski, (Pole,) Capellaro, (Italian,) Carneiro de Cunha, (Portugese,) Charalambo, (Pole,) Dombrowski, (Pole,) Dombrowski, his brother, (Pole,) Durnoff, (Pole,) Echenlaub, (German,) Ferrera Gola, (Portuguese,) Frankel, (Prussian,) Giorock, (Wallachian,) Grejcrok, (Wallachian,) Kertzfeld, (German,) Iziquerdo, (Pole,) Jalowski, (Pole,) Kobosko, (Pole,) La Cecilia, (Italian,) Landowski, (Pole,) Mizara, (Italian,) Maratuch, (Hungarian,) Moro, (Italian,) Okolowicz, (Pole,) Ostyn, (Belgian,) Olinski, (Pole,) Pisani, (Italian,) Potampenki, (Pole,) Ploubinski, (Pole,) Pazdszierwski, (Pole,) Piazza, (Italian,) Pugno, (Italian,) Romanelli, (Italian,) Rozyski, (Pole,) Rubinowicz, (Pole,) Rubinowicz, P., (Pole,) Syneck, (German,) Skalski, (Pole,) Soteriade, (Spaniard,) Thaller, (German,) Van Ostal, (Dutchman,) Vetzel, (German,) Wrobleski, (Pole,) Wilton, (American,) Zengerler, (German.)'"

A Frenchman's Theory for the Troubles.

M. Francisque Sarcey reports in the *Gaulois* a conversation he has had with "an illustrious physician who had left Paris for a few hours, and was about to return," and who expressed the opinion that one of the chief causes of the terrible scenes which accompanied the final suppression of the Communist outbreak was "a contagious mental alienation." The minds of the Parisians, he said, were gradually unhinged by the privations of the siege. The revolt of the 18th of March gave the last blow to brains which were already shaken; and at length the greater part of the population went raving mad. "This epidemical insanity is one of the most surprising cases that physiologists have ever witnessed. * * * You are astonished at seeing women, young girls and children throw petroleum and lighted matches into private houses. This fanaticism is attributed to their having been paid ten francs a day for their horrible work. Can anything be more improbable than that they should expose themselves out of mere thoughtlessness to the almost certain prospect of being shot down by our troops for such a miserable sum? They were simply under the epidemical influence of the mania of incendiarism. * * * They acted under a hallucination which is as incontestible as it is difficult to understand and explain. This is not the first time that a whole population, attacked by a sort of vertigo, ran about with torches and set fire to everything in their way. The records of the middle ages are full of similar examples...... Women are, under such circumstances, fiercer and more reckless than men. This is because their nervous system is more developed, their brains are weaker, and their sensibilities more acute than those of the stronger sex; and they are consequently far more dangerous, and do much more harm. None of them knew exactly what they were fighting for; they were possessed by one of the various forms of the religious mania—that which impelled the Jansenists to torture themselves, with a strange delight in pain of the acutest kind...... The men who threw themselves on the bayonets of the soldiers in a paroxysm of passion were seen ten minutes after utterly prostrate and begging for mercy. They were no more cowards in the last state than they were heroes in the first; they were simply madmen. Look at the citizens who did not take part in the insurrection; they are immovable and stupid, like men struck with paralysis. Yet they have on many occasions given proofs of uncommon vigor and courage; but the air of Paris is at this moment poisoned by deleterious miasmata which make some people furious madmen and others helpless idiots. I have seen the strongest intellects stagger under this pernicious influence, and I have myself frequently felt as if my reason were going."

VICTOR HUGO.

Parliamentary Proceedings Incident to the Refugee's Expulsion from Belgium.

In the sitting of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives on May 31 M. Defuisseaux asked whether any foreign Government had demanded the expulsion of M. Victor Hugo from Belgium, and if not what were the motives for the step which had been taken. He moved the following order of the day: "That the Chamber, regretting the rigorous measure to which M. Victor Hugo has been subjected, passes to the order of the day." The Minister of Justice, in reply, said: "The letter written by M. Victor Hugo caused great excitement in Belgium, and raised a unanimous feeling of indignation. The men who have been defeated in Paris are not politicians, but incendiaries and assassins. There are, though, persons more culpable still, namely—those who encouraged them. The persons who are most guilty in such matters are those intellectual malefactors who seek to agitate the people by sowing discord between capital and labor. M. Victor Hugo's letter, moreover, contains insults directed against a Government with which we are cultivating the best diplomatic relations." Baron d'Anethan, the President of the Ministry, further informed the House that the Government had at first asked Victor Hugo to leave Belgium for a time. He replied that he knew the middle classes were exasperated against him, but that he possessed the sympathies of the working men. Baron d'Anethan added that the Government would not allow individuals connected with the Commune to enter Belgium. As regards extradition, each case would be investigated, in order to ascertain whether the offense with which the accused might be charged would come within the category of political or ordinary crime. The Minister protested against an exclamation uttered by M. Jottrand, that it was a case of brigands against brigands. M. Anspach, the Burgomaster of Brussels, declared that the statements made in the letter written by François Hugo were mere fiction. M. Defuisseaux's order of the day was rejected by 81 votes against 5.

SEDAN AND METZ.

Gen. Changarnier on the Blunders of Bazaine.

In the sitting of the National Assembly, in May, on the petition being brought up relative to the capitulation of Metz, Gen. Changarnier made a speech in which he detailed the facts that preceded the retreat of the Army of the Rhine into that fortress, and said he must reproach the Commander-in-Chief with indecision and loss of time on that occasion, faults which led to the fortress being completely invested by the Germans. Famine alone had been the cause of the army in Metz being reduced to powerlessness. Gen. Changarnier proceeded to state that after a council of war had been held on the 24th of October, he was sent to treat with the Prussian commander, from whom he sought to obtain permission for the whole French Army to be sent to Algeria. Prince Frederick Charles, on instructions from the royal head-quarters in Versailles, offered to allow one battalion of the army in Metz to proceed to Algeria. This condition, said Gen. Changarnier, although honorable, was not accepted. Marshal Bazaine had not been fortunate; but the cession of Metz was neither preconcerted nor voluntary. Gen. Changarnier concluded by urging the Assembly not to allow an odious suspicion to rest upon Generals who were brave soldiers and honorable men. M. Thiers said he was happy to see Gen. Changarnier undertake the defense of one of the most valiant soldiers of France. He assented to the proposal for an inquiry—which, indeed, had been demanded by Marshal Bazaine himself—but he left the decision upon this question to the Sovereign Assembly. Gen. Leflo, the Minister of War, then ascended the tribune and said: "The law upon this subject is most formal. Every commander who surrenders a fortress to the enemy must be brought before a council of war. I shall do my duty with regard to all the capitulations—those of Metz and Sedan as well as the others which occurred during the war." After some further discussion, the Chamber passed to the order of the day.

ALGERIA.

Full Account of the Recent Kabyle Insurrection.

The *Moniteur de l'Algérie* of the 21st ult. gives a detailed account of the recent Kabyle insurrection. It appears that for some time there has been much disaffection among the tribes in the neighborhood of Palestro, and they only awaited a pretext for an armed attack on the colonists. They found one in a proposal recently made to open a market at the village. The tribe of the Ammals, on whose territory Palestro was built, with their neighbors the Beni-Kalfoun, objected to the market as hostile to their interests. As it was evident that they meditated an attack on the village, M. Basetti, the Mayor, repaired to Algiers and obtained a supply of rifles and ammunition, and the colonists were regularly drilled in anticipation of the struggle. About the 12th of April the head of the Bureau Arabe at Algiers assured the inhabitants that there was no symptom of insurrection, and that the Caids of both tribes had declared they would be answerable for the safety of the colonists. On the night of the 19th of April, however, an Arab named Salem, an old servant of M. Basetti, brought the information to him that about 300 Arabs were concealed in a ravine near the village. To verify the fact he sent to the spot another Arab, who returned to say that it was a false alarm. On the following morning, however, some children who had gone into the country were fired upon, and at once the defense was organized. It was resolved that the inhabitants should occupy three houses, the *gendarmerie*, the parsonage, and the Highway office. The place last mentioned had a terrace, and being considered the best suited for defense, the women and children were sent to it. During the day several shots were exchanged between the Colonists and their assailants. The Arabs fixed their camps at a distance of about 1,000 yards from the village, and assembled there to the number of 6,000. They first sacked and burnt the houses lying in the outskirts of the village. On the night of the 21st the parsonage was attacked, the door was knocked in, and a desperate fight followed. A large number of Arabs were killed, but most of the Colonists succeeded in making their escape by a back door and reaching the *gendarmerie*. The parsonage was then pillaged and burnt, with three of the colonists who had been captured by the Arabs. On the following day the curé, Capt. Auger, and the son of the Maire went out to communicate with the Arabs, but they did not succeed in coming to any arrangement. The curé was killed and the two others were made prisoners. An attack was made the same day on the *gendarmerie*. The door was broken in, and all who had sought refuge there were killed with swords, hatchets and large stones. The Arabs then proceeded to the Highway office, but at first they attacked it in vain. Its defenders having destroyed the staircase and ascended to the upper story, a proposal was made by the Arabs to set fire to the house; but they feared that if this were done the jewelry and other valuable articles in the possession of the women would be lost, and accordingly a proposal was made by them to spare the lives of the surviving colonists if the latter surrendered their guns and valuables to their assailants. This was done, and the survivors remained as prisoners for twenty days in the hands of the Arabs. They were ultimately handed over to Gen. Cerez, and arrived at Algiers in a state of complete destitution on the 20th inst. The *Union de Sétif* of the 13th inst. states that a native chief who remained faithful to the French on the 7th and 10th inst. gained two important victories against the insurgents. The *Indépendant* of the same place adds that Gen. Saussier had an engagement with the natives, numbering 300 horsemen and 6,000 foot, at Djebel Bouuch, and gained a complete victory. He took prisoner the Bach-Adel of Bordj-Bedr, who was shot. Various other successful engagements near Sétif are reported, and the Constantine newspapers received at Algiers on the 21st contain no intelligence from that part of the colony which gives further cause for alarm.

A Thieving Official.

Monday night Patrolman Brady, Fourteenth Precinct, saw a man and two boys carrying a box into the area of an oyster-saloon, at the corner of the Bowery and Hester-street. Giving chase, he captured the man, who proved to be Patrick Bolgan, a keeper of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, and the box was found to contain shoes worth $120, which had been stolen from the workshops of the House. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, and on complaint of Wm. J. Adams, foreman of the shoe-shop, was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Ante-Mortem Examination of Terence McGarity.

Coroner Young was notified, yesterday, to take the ante-mortem examination of Terence McGarity at his residence, No. 432 East Fifteenth-street. From the statements made it appears that on the 30th ult. McGarity had a difficulty with one Barney Fallon at No. 465 Washington-street, and during the mêlée he fell on the sidewalk and cut his head. Fallon was arrested, but after an investigation before a Police Magistrate, he was discharged. McGarity has since been under treatment, and yesterday his condition was considered so critical that Fallon was again arrested and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house, to await the result of the investigation by the Coroner.

Suspected Murder in Jersey City.

The body of Henry A. Theissen was found yesterday morning at the bottom of a quarry near Rommelt & Leicht's brewery, on Jersey City Heights. He had evidently fallen, or had been thrown down a precipice of fifty feet, and the course of his fall was traced on the jagged walls of the rock. Subsequent examination of the ground above showed that the bushes were torn and brushed away as if by persons dragging a body through them. Three distinct footmarks had been made in the soft ground along this pathway, and it is hence supposed that the unfortunate man was murdered. A picnic was held on the grounds above the quarry on Monday, and at a late hour a party of roughs engaged in a fight, and broke up the festivities. It is thought that Theissen was murdered during the mêlé. Search is being made for the men who were engaged in the disturbance. The body was given in charge of Coroner Volhardt.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Anti-Masonic Convention at Worcester.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have observed that your paper makes frequent reports of the proceedings of Masonic Lodges, and of the assemblages of other secret societies, and as a free Press is considered essential to a free country, it may be hoped that you will insert in your columns notices of the proceedings of other bodies of citizens who are opposed to Masonry. I would request, therefore, that you will please publish the following suggestion that was made in the Convention of the National Christian Association Opposed to Secret Societies, recently held in Worcester, Mass.

The Times having announced that the Freemasons of New-York State proposed to lay the corner-stone of the new Capitol at Albany, with what is called Masonic ceremonies, it was suggested in the above-named Convention at Worcester, and with the apparent hearty approval of the delegates present, that if New-York Freemasons should venture to lay the corner-stone of the Capitol, a matter which concerns the interest of every American citizen, it was hoped that an equal number of New-York blacksmiths would turn out in *their* aprons and hammers, and, as worthy men representing the real labor-interests of the country, insist upon a claim to precedence in laying said corner-stone. Or if this much could not be gained for equal rights and privileges; or if the blacksmiths should consider it a ceremony pertaining rather to religion than to the craft of trades unions; then, in that case, that one free man of New-York should turn out for every Freemason who should venture upon Masonic ceremonies on the occasion, and insist upon a printed protest against such proceedings being put into the same stone which is to contain any trace of Masonry.

Half a million of slave-holders long held sway over a country of pretended freemen, and if an equal number of Masons, the natural allies of slavery, are now to be permitted to do the same thing, it is not easy to see what has been gained to our liberties in the recent war for the suppression of conspiracy and rebellion. Indeed, it has become questionable whether the Republican Party, as now constituted, has not become too much compromised with secret associations, either to free the country from Kukluxes or to perform other essential duties that are required of Government by a free people.

By inserting this note you will gratify a considerable minority, and perhaps a majority of your readers.

J. W. PHELPS.

President of the National Christian Association Opposed to Secret Societies.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Saturday, June 10, 1871.

The Reply to the "Accomplished" Mayor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mayor Hall asks, in his recent message, the following question: "Can any citizen, however, recall the case of one deperado or culprit whose crime (unless shrouded in an incomprehensible mystery) has not for years and years been as exemplarily dealt with as criminals are now?"

Not to go back for "years and years," let me ask his Honor what "incomprehensible mystery" surrounded the case of Chauncey Johnson, a notorious culprit and desperado, who, after a long career of crime, (interrupted only by sundry terms of service in State Prisons,) was captured, after a desperate resistance, in *flagrante*, robbing the safe at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last Fall, and was "exemplarily dealt with" by receiving the terrible sentence of one year's imprisonment at Sing Sing! This man Johnson has for "years and years" been the terror of bankers and brokers, as the most adroit and successful "bond-robber" and "sneak-thief" in the profession. His proved and suspected thefts amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and yet, when he is caught in the very act, making no shadow of defense when called for trial, but pleading guilty, Recorder Hackett "vindicates the majesty of the law," and proves that as a Magistrate he "bears not the sword in vain," by sentencing this hardened, oft-convicted professional robber to a single year's imprisonment at Sing Sing, where he is now employed as a book-keeper! The same upright Judge sends a crazy fanatic, who enters a church with an ax and inflicts, in his insane frenzy, a slight scalp-wound on one of the worshipers, for *seven* years to the same prison. Verily, the "incomprehensible mystery" surrounding the Chauncey Johnson case is in sad need of being cleared up.

As for "Dutch Heinrich," the Police detectives will "laugh at your beard" if you ask them why he is permitted to roam the streets with bench warrants against him lying in pigeon-holes—but will Mayor Hall ask the District-Attorney to furnish, for publication, the official records of his office concerning that distinguished Teuton?

Here are *two* cases, concerning which I respectfully ask Mr. Hall to vouchsafe the explanation, which is promised by implication, in his imprudent challenge to ANY CITIZEN.

The Street Music Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not disposed to be unreasonably exacting in my rights as a citizen, but I do demand a little protection of our public authorities in securing what lawfully belongs to every citizen—freedom from the noise and confusion on the Sabbath caused by the numerous bands of music which accompany the funeral parades now so common in our streets on this day of rest. The residents of the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth-street and East River, and those who attend churches in that part of the town, as in other parts, are outrageously annoyed by this unjust and unlawful disturbance.

We have law enough to put a stop to it, and our Police authorities should respect our rights and their own duties without a more formal appeal. THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.

A MIDNIGHT MURDER.

A Stevedore Beaten to Death in Hoboken and Thrown into the North River at the Bremen Docks.

Yesterday it was discovered that another murder had been committed in Hoboken. The affair seems to have had its origin in jealousy among some stevedores in the employ of the Hamburg and Bremen Steam-ship Company, the murdered man being one of the party. The name of the victim is George Bundel. His body was recovered from the water yesterday afternoon. It seems that two stevedores, Fred Frelling and Herman Ohlers, were dismissed from the Company's work, which incensed a great many of their fellow-workmen, and suspicion fell on Bundel as being accessory to the dismissal, since he had boarded with the boss stevedore for the last four years, whose name is Reed. About midnight on Monday a gang of these stevedores met at the Union Hotel, on River-street, Hoboken, amongst whom was Bundel. Directly they commenced to dispute as to the person who was responsible for discharging the two men. The wrangle became warmer and blows ensued. Soon it became apparent that Bundel was marked by the crowd, for the blows fell thick and fast upon him. Fearing for his life he got out of doors, followed by the enraged mob, armed with pieces of broken chairs. No more is known of the bloody and terrible act, except that Mrs. Reed, wife of the "boss" stevedore, heard the cry of "Help! help!" coming from the direction of the dock. Mr. Reed knew nothing of the murder until yesterday forenoon, but he placed no faith in the story until dinner time, when Bundel failed to appear. He immediately instituted the search for the recovery of the body, and in about an hour it was brought ashore. Chief of Police Donovan, during the afternoon, arrested on suspicion the following parties: Charles Mayers, Frederick Welling, (one of the men dismissed from the works,) Casper Tiegan, Frederick Brock and Henry Drerer. The other man who was discharged, Herman Ohlers, has not yet been arrested, and is thought to have absconded. All are held to await the Coroner's inquest.

The Jumel Estate Again—Motion to Remove the Bowen Case to the United States Court.

In the case of Geo. W. Bowen against Nelson Chase, a motion was made, yesterday, in Common Pleas, Chambers, on behalf of the plaintiff, (Bowen,) to remove the cause from the Court of Common Pleas to the United States Circuit Court of this District, on filing petition, affidavit and bond, in pursuance of the statute. Counsel for defendant, while arguing in opposition to the motion, characterized it as an effort to avoid the payment of costs and allowance by plaintiff. Judge Larremore took the papers, reserving his decision. Levi S. Chatfield, Ex-Surrogate Tucker, and Chauncey Shaffer appeared for plaintiff, and James C. Carter for defendant.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

It costs $133 to dust Boston's Big Organ. It is done once a year.

Ole Bull and family are visiting his father-in-law in Madison, Wis.

Several journals in the South have reduced their size one column to the page for the Summer season.

R. H. Folger says he can't be the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Ohio.

The Delaware Court of Errors and Appeals has pronounced the Passenger-tax law of the State unconstitutional.

The Delaware peach-growers implored Gov. Ponder to call an extra session of the Legislature, to modify the Railroad Tax laws, but the Governor declined very quickly.

The idea of adopting a Radical platform to elect a Democratic President is declared by the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* to be as sensible as burning down a house to clean it of fleas.

One of the reporters of the New-Orleans *Republican*, who has just fallen heir to $40,000, has taken a month's vacation, and at its expiration will return to his duties, not at all puffed up.

The Sacramento *Union* says that two very severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Mariposa, Cal., on Thursday morning, May 25, about 5 o'clock. Both shocks came from the direction of Mono Lake.

The Richmond *State Journal* notes Gov. Walker's frequent visits to this City, and evidently fears that the State affairs may be neglected for the more alluring charms of Presidential wire-pulling.

Some of the Kansas farmers are busily engaged in harvesting Winter wheat. The Lawrence *Journal* says that the yield and quality in that vicinity promise to equal any previous crop raised in the State.

Spasmodic frenzy has succeeded emotional insanity as a defense for murder in Cleveland, Ohio. It is urged in the case of the young man who murdered so many members of the family of the girl who had rejected him.

There is an unappreciated writer in Richmond who should go out into the world seeking a wider field. Recently he said in the *Whig*: "A Radical paper in the South, so far as influencing public opinion goes, is a supervacuous surplusage."

Gov. Warmoth gave $500 for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow in New-Orleans, and the Catholic Archbishop has advised that the funds which it was intended to expend in a grand illumination on the 18th inst. be applied to the same purpose.

Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, now member of Congress, is said to be looming up as the probable Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. He is said to be the wealthiest man west of the lakes, and is President of all the railroads in Wisconsin.

Georgia has had much rain this season. Since the opening of Spring, rain has fallen at Columbus on thirty-eight days, and most of the showers have been very heavy and long-continued. Complaints also come from Louisiana of continuous, drenching rains, injurious to cane and cotton.

A St. Louis man temporarily prevented his son from making a matrimonial alliance which he did not approve, by having him arrested on a trumped-up charge of forgery. But when released from jail the young man hied him away to his true love, and now the pair are as happy as if there were no cruel parent in the world.

The Townsend premiums for the best specimens of English compositions by the Senior Class of Yale were awarded, Saturday, to the following; Charles D. Hine, Lebanon, Conn.; Howard Mansfield, New-Haven, Conn.; Wilbur W. Perry, Collinsville, Conn.; Watson R. Sperry, Unadilla, N. Y.; George A. Strong, St. Louis, Mo.; Edwin F. Sweet, Vineland, N. J.

Some Democratic papers in Wisconsin of the milder sort have suggested State Senator Samuel D. Burchard as a proper man for the Democratic nomination for Governor. But Mr. Burchard is not a Democrat to any appreciable extent, although, as one of his friends says, some local jealousies forced him into bad company for a while, and the Democrats nominated, and with the help of sundry Republicans elected, him to the Senate.

A writer in the New-Orleans *Times* says that not many months ago as a gentleman was about to plunge into a forest stream for a pleasant bath, he saw far down on the pebbly bottom a terrible simulacrum of himself; lifeless limbs swaying with the tide; a white, drowned face, with staring eyes and blue lips. It was but a second, and the vision faded, but with a cold shiver he turned away. A few weeks ago came the news of his death. He fell from the deck of a vessel one stormy night in crossing the Atlantic.

A verdant young man in Maine visited Portland last week for the first time, and in his meanderings around town to see the sights, wandered into an engine-house. After gazing at the steamer some time, he turned inquiringly to one of the boys, and said: "Say, mister, is that a brass band?" And being answered in the negative and told what it was, he continued: "Well, what do you do with it? I should like to see it work, but I've sot my mind on a brass band, and I thought this was it."

Hon. Ben H. Hill's presence at the dinner given by Gov. Bullock to Senator Cameron and other Northern Republicans a few nights since at Atlanta has furnished the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph & Messenger* a most startling verification that times change and men change with them, and it at least half-regretfully says: "Perhaps the gulf that now intervenes between the people of this land and that peace and accord so much needed might not now be so deep and wide had fewer bitter words been spoken on both sides."

A gentleman in Canada gives a history of a battle between two swarms of bees, a few days ago. One swarm, he says, took forcible possession of their neighbors' barracks, and as the attacked defended their rights, a furious fight commenced, and the battle raged from 4½ to 9 P. M. Next morning, as the sun appeared, the battle was resumed, the marauders appearing not in good condition, yet showing great pluck. The carnage continued without intermission till 10 A. M., when hundreds of dead bodies lay on the plain. At 11 the battle ended, when there was not one of the attacking party left to tell the tale.

Hon. Millard Fillmore presided at the meeting of the members of the Bar of Erie County to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the recently-deceased Judge John B. Skinner, and in commencing a brief address said: "I am not in the habit of apologizing, but it has been so long since I have attempted to speak in public, that I fancy that I feel somewhat like the aged prisoner released from the Bastile. He had been confined so long that he had lost the use of his limbs, and consequently his steps were hesitating and unsteady. But feeble and unsatisfactory as my effort to speak may be, yet I can not withhold my tribute of respect to the man whose death we deplore today."

Army and Navy of the Gulf.

The third annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will be held at Newport, R. I., July 7, 1871. Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan will preside. The business meeting will be held at the Academy of Music at 12 o'clock M.; the literary exercises at 7 o'clock P. M., same place. Oration by Col. Granville P. Hawes, of New-York; poem by H. H. Brownell, Esq., of Rhode Island; memorial address on life of the late Admiral Farragut by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, of New-York. Banquet at the Ocean House at 9 P. M. It is expected that nearly all the officers, both of the army and navy, who served in the Department of the Gulf during the war, will be present.

The instrument used at the Morse Testimonial, to transmit the "Farewell" of the veteran inventor, is the very same which, twenty-seven years ago, received and recorded the first public message, "What hath God wrought," sent by Prof. Morse and received by Alfred Vail, then at Baltimore, and by whom this rude instrument was preserved. It has ever since remained in his family, and was loaned by them for use on this memorable occasion.

THE FILTH OF THE STREETS.

Vast Accumulation of Dirt in New-York's Thoroughfares—Pestilence in the Air—The Troubles of a Street Contractor.

One hundred thousand cubic feet of garbage, ashes, street sweepings, and other refuse is annually gathered in by the street contractor, and over 2,000 men are employed to assist him in doing the work. Thirty thousand dollars, it is stated, is paid for "dumping" and otherwise ridding the City of the filthy incumbrance, and twenty thousand dollars annually is paid to the City Government for the privilege of handling through subordinates and turning into money this daily accumulation. The principal depository of the City's dirt, for the five years ending in June, 1870, was the docks at Communipaw, owned by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The largest quantity was until recently dumped there, notwithstanding the Railroad Company say they do not care to have any more of it. Mott Haven, Hunter's Point, and Harlem Meadows also receive a large share of it, and a great quantity is used to build our water fronts, raise sunken streets, and fill up the holes and hollows on the surface of the island. The contractor has, according to his own statement, "heaps of trouble" as well as heaps of dirt. They come in the form of vexations that would force the sweat from the brow of men of less averdupoise. Sometimes he does not know what to do with all the dirt that accumulates upon his hands.

Let him, he says, attempt to lighten his scows—of which, by the way, he uses forty in the Summer and sixty in the Winter, at a cost of $5 each per day—at almost any point, and he is met with opposition, sometimes, as he emphasized it, to the TIMES' reporter unreasonable opposition.

In New-Jersey especially the people are loth to have the fair bosom of their State soiled with New-York's dirt. The Press, he says, show him no favor, and are continually finding fault with him. Driven to desperation by the opposition he meets with in finding a dumping ground, he has sometimes attempted to relieve his mind of the big loads of dirt that oppressed it by having them dumped into the water; whereupon the Press immediately raise a din about his ears in regard to dead horses, floating offal, &c., without offering any excuse in his favor in palliation of the alleged enormities. Economy has not progressed as far in this country as in Europe, and the dirt-heaps are not as well picked and sifted here as there. The dirt, however, is followed by men, women and children to the City dumps, where, if they are not driven away, it is overhauled before it is deposited in the scows for a more thorough picking by men who work upon them for less wages than ordinary laborers for that privilege. The street manure is sold by the contractor to the farmers, and his principal revenue, he says, is derived from that source. It is designed by Mr. BROWN, by taking advantage of the City ordinance requiring housekeepers to keep two receptacles for refuse, one for ashes and one for garbage, to separate the two, and by that means increase his emoluments, while effectually disposing of a large part of the accumulation, and at the same time leave more room for the remaining refuse, which would be less objectionable to the neighborhood where it was deposited. This separation of dirt and ashes and garbage by housekeepers works very well in Boston, and the contractor is sanguine of its successful operation in this City.

The contractor has been lately using the meadows on the upper part and east side of the island for a dumping ground, and the filthy material therein deposited fills the air in this warm season with pestilential odors. Many people, indeed, living in the vicinity have been made sick by their inhalation. The contractor is well paid for his trouble, and although he may have many difficulties in disposing of his rubbish, it should be taken out of the City limits, and the Board of Health should see that it is done. Science makes simple work of the disposition of street dirt in European cities. Let our contractor call science to his aid in New-York.

Serious Charge Against a Policeman.

JAMES QUIGLEY, a member of the Police force, with sufficient influence to be detailed to detective duty in the Twenty-seventh Precinct, although he has been on the force only since January last, was before Justice HOGAN yesterday, on a charge of indecent assault upon HONORA QUIRK, aged fifteen years, while she was seated on the stoop of her residence, No. 74 Roosevelt-street, Monday evening. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor, both when making the assault and when arrested by Roundsman BOLEMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, who took him to the Oak-street Police Station, where he was locked up, in spite of his flourishing his badge of office, and claiming immunity as an officer. When arraigned in the morning Justice HOGAN set the examination down for 11 o'clock, and at that hour, the plaintiff not appearing, a brother of the prisoner claimed his admission to bail, but the Magistrate refused to grant the request, and took measures to secure the presence of the complainant. When brought into Court in the afternoon, she positively refused to make any complaint against QUIGLEY, and Justice HOGAN was compelled to discharge him. While in the examination-room, however, waiting the arrival of the Magistrate, she had told the whole story glibly enough, which made her subsequent reticence more mysterious. QUIGLEY will be tried before the Police Commissioners for intoxication.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—Following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for June 14: Nos. 311, 195, 319, 322, 328, 320, 307, 317.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
159—Heydon vs. The Florence S. M. Co.
160—Wyckoff vs. Queens County Ferry Co.
161—Rooke vs. Atwood.
162—Holt vs. Ross.
163—Leggett vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
165—Hewitt vs. Miller.
166—Foley vs. Smith.
167—Cooke vs. State Nat. Bank of Boston.
168—Sands vs. New-York Life Ins. Co.
170—First Nat. Bk. of Cincinnati vs. Kelly.
171—Laurent vs. Phillips.
172—Sammis vs. Phillips.
173—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Commerce Fire Ins. Company.

Nos.
174—Marvin vs. Lewis.
175—Same vs. Same.
176—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal.
177—Bartlett vs. Drew.
178—Palen vs. Bushnell.
179—Walker vs. American National Bank.
180—Losee vs. Matthews.
276—Rogers vs. Fairchild.
181—Foster vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.
182—Wood & Mann Steam Engine Co. vs. Low.
183—Low vs. Wood & Mann Steam Engine Co.
184—First National Bank of Cincinnati vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
151—Bonny et al. vs. Maxwell et al.
251—(R. C.)—Whalen vs. Lynch, Surv'r.
409—Drake et al. vs. Koch.
141—Hopking vs. Mocklin.
629½—Lampby, adm'x, &c. vs. Clark.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
235—(R. C.)—Coulter vs. Board of Education of New-York.
337—New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn et al.
171—Broome vs. Stoughton.
283—Raynor vs. Benedict.

Nos.
399—Bender vs. Kron et al.
451—Brenkley vs. Nelson.
453—Willis vs. Parish.
455—Casey vs. Teal.
457—Joy et al. vs. Cook et al.
463—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
465—Tenth National Bank of New-York vs. Stevens et al.
467½—Merritt vs. Eisner.
13—Jahn, Adm'x., vs. The Mayor, &c.
37½—(R.C.)—Lindsley vs. European Petroleum Co.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
90¼—Casmera vs. De Ville.
72—McMullen vs. Knox.
58—Cooke et al. vs. Seventh Ward National Bank.
146—Bailey, Rec'r, &c., vs. Rathbun.
18½ (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
282½ (R. C.)—Rockwell vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
1294¾—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co., New-York.
288½—Levy vs. Vandyke.
33½ (R. C.)—Golcke et al, vs. Quentell.

Nos.
108½—Smith et al. vs. Clucas.
168—Gano et al. vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.
1336—Viele vs. Viele.
300—Weil vs. Deisel.
1914—Roberts, surv'r, &c., vs. Fisher et al.
280 (R. C.)—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merch. Mut. F. and M. Ins. Co.
142—Bull et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
2274—Lewis vs. The Mayor, &c.
20 (R. C.)—McMahon vs. Nat. Benefit Life Ins. Co.
176 (R. C.)—Ely vs. Connor et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on. No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J., the other General Term Judges assisting—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No set down cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1059—Livingston vs. Keech
235—Lyon, ex'r, vs. Englis et al.
561—Ruescher vs. Klein.
1149—Johnson vs. Frank et al.
831—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.
859—Schwartz vs. Renk.
935—Le Cautenex vs. Lyons.

Nos.
955—Fitzsimmons vs. Heilpern et al.
243—Ross vs. Whitefield.
869—Smith vs. Frost.
1163—Keyser vs. Ashley.
1165—Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1167—Godfrey vs. Rodgers.
1181—Wallace vs. Shapter.
1183—Bier vs. Dexter.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
650—Lombards vs. Parks et al.
776—Eldridge et al. vs. Strong et al.
806—Sadler et al. vs. Torrey.
180½—Kobbe vs. Gerding.
86—Lorillard Oil Refining Co. vs. Lorillard.
842—Downing vs. McCaffern et al.
720—Willis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
790—Simons vs. Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
846—Small vs. Wilder.
848—Talcott vs. Belding.
850—Gilhooley vs. Bolte.
854—McCullough's Lead Company vs. Strong
856—Brennan et al. vs. Pierce.
858—Richard vs. Hamburg and American M. Steam-ship Co.
860—Gilhooley vs. Bolte.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on. No calendar.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.

Case on. No calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
142—Geery et al. vs. Geery.
122—McCloskey vs. Colgan.
136—Michales vs. Florida Improvement Co.

Nos.
137—Crowley vs. Bishop.
140—Shepard vs. Florida Improvement Co.
116—Hays vs. Brangan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5880—Townsend vs. Cottrell.
6067—Schuyler vs. Fuller.
5802—Furman vs. Chase.
5905—Caldwell vs. Patterson.
6030—Furman vs. Chase.
— —Sichel vs. Wolf.
6102—Kreischer vs. The U. S. Warehouse Co.

Nos.
6103—Simon vs. Wolf.
7004—Cornell vs. Husted.
6106—Archer and Pancoast Manuf'ng Co. vs. Peck.
6107—Jarlot vs. Bardin.
6108—Krouthal vs. Newhouse.
6109—Le Gendre vs. Geyer.
6710—Castley vs. Regan.
6111—Smith vs. Brady.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
5998½—Knox vs. Ruth.
6658—Rosen vs. Murphy.
6066—Mechaelis vs. Morgen.
5728—Vogell vs. Pfeifer.
5909—Burrows vs. McCabe.
5997—Raintzer vs. Hart.
6087—Compton vs. Sibelle.
6088—Rolland vs. Weinberger.

Nos.
6089—Wormser vs. Harris.
6090—Siede vs. Burgram.
6091—Shaw vs. Brett.
6092—United States Confection Company vs. Bliss.
6093—Roth vs. Quinn.
6094—Dinkelspiel vs. Hecht.
6371—Hertz vs. Harris.

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
— —Lazz vs. Baker.
6105—Carpenter vs. Stinott
6579—Dorland vs. Sampson.

Nos.
6685—O'Dowd vs. Daily, Jr
6744—Monteile vs. Dorkee.
6787—Gallagher vs. Springsteel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Joseph Carpenter; robbery.
2—The People vs. Philip Brodrick, James Farley and Dennis Hogan; robbery.
3—The People vs. John Coffey and Terence Reilly; robbery.
4—The People vs. Mary Rossnet, Cornelius O'Brien and Israel Lazarus; burglary.
5—The People vs. John Moore, George Foster and Henry Wiley; burglary.
6—The People vs. John W. O'Toole; petit larceny.
7—The People vs. James Sherry; mayhem.
8—The People vs. Edward Murray; felonious assault and battery.

Nos.
9—The People vs. John Mitchell; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Laurence Monohan; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. William Brisley; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. George Boling; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Thomas J. Hart; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Helen Miller; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. William Demorest; burglary.
16—The People vs. T. L. Lutley, John Lahn and Eugene Keler; gambling.
17—The People vs. Thomas E. Hardy; larceny from person.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Judgments affirmed with cost—Eddy *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Barks *vs.* Doty et al.; Frisby *vs.* Caldwell et al.; The New-Haven and Northampton Company *vs.* Quintard et al.; Wright et al. *vs.* Gibson; Houseman et al. *vs.* Van Praag et al.

Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide events—Hunt et al. *vs.* Roberts.

Judgment modified in accordance with opinion, and to be settled by Judge Allen on notice without costs in this Court to either party as against the other—Buchanan *vs.* Comstock et al.

So much of the judgment as dismisses the complaint with costs reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide events—Bliss *vs.* Greeley.

Orders and judgment of the Supreme Court modified as follows:

The first answer stricken out as irrelevant; the motion to strike out the second answer denied; the judgment of the General Term on the demurrer to the third answer reversed, and that of the Special Term affirmed and judgment for the plaintiff thereon; neither party to recover costs in this Court against the other—Newman *vs.* the Board of Supervisors of Livingston County.

Motion to dismiss appeal denied with $10 costs—Hienemann *vs.* Spencer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 13.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Henry W. Gear, &c.; report of referee confirmed.

Brown *vs.* McKee; findings settled.

David Wagstaff et al. *vs.* Matthew Bartlett et al.; motion granted, costs to abide event.

John Shillits et al. *vs.* E. B. Lighthill; motion denied, with leave to renew on explaining plaintiffs and paying costs of motion.

John Ruck *vs.* John F. Authers et al.; motion granted, &c.

By Judge Barnard.

James Brown *vs.* John A. Spooner et al.; motion to continue the injunction granted.

In the matter of Benjamin Richards; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wm. Rathjoin *vs.* Philip Levy et al.; default opened; $5 costs to defendant to abide event.

John O. Fay *vs.* Kate E. Fay; proof service and of default wanted.

James B. Brewster *vs.* Theodore E. Baldwin et al.; both motions denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 13.

By Judge Monell.

Charles C. Weckman *vs.* George Kuhen; motion granted.

John P. Snow *vs.* Benjamin F. Cogswell; (see opinion.)

Henry Julian *vs.* John H. Hillier et al.; order granted.

Charles L. Fleming *vs.* Thomas J. McArthur; motion denied.

Mary Cornwell *vs.* Emma C. Covert; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Isabel L. Sprague *vs.* Joseph E. Sprague; case referred.

Michael J. Gilhooly *vs.* Herman Bolte; motion for commission granted, but stay refused.

By Judge Freedman.

Henry Frecking *vs.* Adolph Rolland et al.; case settled, and order filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 13.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of Henry M. Perry; commission ordered.

Brown *vs.* Cortelyou; order granted.

Weston *vs.* Barney; order granted.

Saunders *vs.* Smith; demurrer overruled with costs to defendant to abide event, with leave to plaintiff to serve further reply, &c.

Daly *vs.* Lyster; order granted.

Adair *vs.* Ogden; motion to vacate attachment granted.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Hovey *vs.* Joseph. Low *vs.* Same; motions granted; (see opinion.)

McIntosh *vs.* Joseph, Abire *vs.* Joseph, Farnham *vs.* Joseph, Slade *vs* Joseph; same decision.

Langsley *vs.* Same; motions denied; (see opinion.)

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JUNE 13.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

TRANSFER OF STOCK.

Nicholas Walsh, Executor, vs. *Francis Sexton.*—Eliza Sexton, the wife of defendant, died April 25, 1865, and according to the testimony of defendant, just before she died she took a box containing some stock and bonds, and gave it and contents to him as an absolute gift. The executor denies the gift or its validity, and now seeks to recover the property or its value. The case was once tried, and on the ground that the stock required more than a technical delivery in order to pass title thereto, the Judge ordered a verdict for plaintiff for the full value of the stock. On appeal to the General Term this decision was reversed, and a new trial ordered. On the present trial the case went to the jury on the sole issue whether there had been a gift of the property or not from deceased to defendant. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $7,282 68, and the Court granted an allowance of $250.

Develin and Trull for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Quinn and John McKeon for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 13.

Before Judge McCunn.

AFTER A DIVORCE.

Isabella S. Sprague vs. *Joseph C. Sprague.*—This case, on application, was sent to a referee to take testimony as to the charges of adultery against defendant.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Neilson.

ALLEGED MINING SWINDLE.

John Neidlinger vs. *Henry A. Jones.*—This is an action to recover $17,000, which the plaintiff alleges he was induced to invest in worthless mining stock by the willful misrepresentations of the defendant. The Company whose stock he held was called the "Silver Legion Mining Company," and was situated in Idaho Territory. Jones was President of the Company, and bought the land on which the mines were situated for $100,000, at least he said so, but it was subsequently discovered that only $30,000 had been given for it, and that Mr. Jones pocketed the balance. Before the discovery of this little transaction, however, the Company were duly organized with a nominal capital stock of $1,000,000, and with a working capital of about half that amount. Before the organization of the Company, however, Jones had succeeded in putting another Company in operation named the "Cosmos," and into that he also induced the present plaintiff to invest several thousand dollars; and it was while in receipt of the most glowing accounts from this enterprise that Jones came with the startling intelligence that he had by a rare stroke of luck succeeded in picking up for the small sum of $100,000 the land afterward known as the "Silver Legion Mines." But being, as he himself remarked, a Christian anxious to assist his fellow men, he proposed to the plaintiff and several other members of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church to organize a new company under the title of the "Golden Legion," he, Jones, declaring his willingness to purchase stock in the Company provided the Company would avail themselves of his generosity, and give him the trivial $100,000 which he said he had paid for the land. The purchase was made, and operations commenced. After a few months, however, the thought occurred to Mr. Jones who was President of the Company, that it would be a good thing to consolidate the Golden Legion with the Cosmos, and thus save much expense to all concerned. This was agreed to, and the machine was set in motion. It did not move long, however, for in six months from the consolidation the Company was declared to be burst, and all the money that had been invested—over $600,000—was declared to be used up. A little point is suggestive here, namely, that while Jones was President his brother was Secretary, and his brother-in-law was Superintendent of the mine, so that in one sense it was a kind of family affair. Before the plaintiff, however, invested his money, he was shown any number of silver bricks which Jones said he knew came from the mine in question; unfortunately, however, the said bricks were traced to Wall-street, and the mine never turned out a brick at all. On this state of facts the plaintiff asks a verdict for the sum named in the complaint. Case still on.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 13.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n.114⅛
65,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅛
15,000 do..........b3.114⅜
10,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'67.s3.111
30,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. s3.115⅛
5,000 Va. 6s, old.......... 68⅛
6,000 Va. 6s, new.......... 73½
12,000 N. Car. 6s, new.. 27
10,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 63½
10,000 do.......... 63
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 71¼
1,000 Erie 4th.......... 89
7,000 Pac. 7s, G'd by St. of Mo......100
5,000 do.......... 99⅞
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 92
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.102
5,000 H.&St.J.Con.bs.103½
5,000 do..........103⅛
4,000 Del., L. & W.2d. 96
1,000 do..bet. call. 96⅛
1,000 Gt.West.1st,'88. 93½
2,000 do.......... 93¾
2,000 M. & Essex 2d.. 98½
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 97½
2,000 Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, E. Div.... 89½
5,000 Clev.&Pitts.Con 93
50 Ocean Bank.......... 95½
25 Bk. of Commerce.122
100 Md. Coal Co.......... 40¾
300 do.......... 40⅞
200 do..bet. call. 40¾
900 American Coal.... 66
100 do.......... 66⅛
400 do....b. c.b3. 67
500 Spring M. Coal.... 85
200 Cons. Coal of Md.. 53⅛
50 Cum. Coal & Iron. 46
200 United States Ex. 56
300 do.......... 56⅛

800 West. Union Tel.. 59⅛
1000 do..bet. call. 59⅛
500 do.......... 59⅜
300 Pac.M. S.S.Co.b.c. 44
100 Mar. Min.bet. call. 5
200 Mariposa Pref..... 7⅛
600 do.......... 7⅜
100 Q'ksilver Prf.b.c. 19⅛
50 Adams Express.... 80½
200 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 48
100 N. Y. C. & H..b4. 99⅜
600 do.......... 99⅜
200 do.......... 99¼
100 do..bet. call. 99⅛
100 do.......... 99¼
2000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 94
100 Erie Railway..... 30⅛
600 do..bet. call. 30⅛
400 Reading..........116⅞
25 do..........116⅝
200 do..bet. call.116⅞
200 L. S. & Mich. So..114⅜
100 Panama.bet. call. 52
100 Ill. Central..........136¼
400 Chic. & N. W..... 85⅛
40 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 89
100 Chic. & R. I....s60.120⅞
100 do..........121⅛
100 do.........b30.122
500 do..bet. call.121⅞
128 Mil. & St. Paul.... 61⅝
200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 80⅞
30 P., Ft.W. & C. G'd.100
100 Del., Lack. & W..107
200 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 77
70 N.Y. & N.H. Sc'p.150
100 Morris & Essex... 92½
100 H. & St. Jo.......... 86⅜
600 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 88⅜
300 Union Pacific.b.c. 32½
100 do.......... 32⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U.S. 5-20 R.,'67.111⅛
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.114⅜
25,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65.112⅛
1,000 O & M. C. B.... 96⅜
100 Maryland Coal.... 40⅛
300 W. U. Tel.......... 59⅛
100 Mariposa Min..... 4⅞
15 Adams Ex.......... 80⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. bet. call...b3. 99
600 do.......... 98⅞
10000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 93⅜
68 Chi. & Alton......120
100 Mor. & Essex..... 92⅛

100 Reading........s5.117
300 do.........b3.117⅛
1000 do...bet. call.117⅛
2500 do..........117¼
200 L. S. & M. S..b. c.114
100 Panama.......... 52
200 do.......... 52⅛
100 do...bet. call. 53
100 Chi. & N. W..... 85⅛
200 C., C., C. & Ind.... 89⅛
200 Chi. & R. I..........121⅛
64 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 61⅛
200 P., Ft. W. & C. G., b3..........100

TUESDAY, June 13—P. M.

The Gold "corner" was partially abandoned today. The Cash Gold was found to be comparatively easy in the forenoon, and the sales in the Gold Room gradually receded to 111⅞@112⅛ ₱ cent., closing 112⅛@112¼ ₱ cent. The cornering party are not wanting in oldness, and it is possible that they may attempt another squeeze tomorrow. But they encounter more difficulties than they bargained for even in controlling the comparatively light stock of Gold outside the Treasury. They will meet additional trouble, if they persevere in their work, after the Treasury sale of Thursday, which, in place of $2,000,000, may turn out $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, if they are eager to try conclusions with the Secretary of the Treasury and the public opinion which will back him in suppressing a damaging movement against the general interests of the business community. Some of the Banks—notably the Bank of New-York—have refused to be employed in the "locking up" process, and are paying Gold Coin over their counters on Checks, in place of Gold Certificates, which are more available for borrowing Money. The Gold Exchange Bank (Gold Clearing House) is also acting with caution, as it stands the officers in hand to act after the fatal experience of September 24, 1869.

The Foreign Exchanges moved with more freedom than yesterday, and the rates on London were 60 days 110, and short sight 110½ ₱ cent.

Money continues cheap and easy. The Public Funds are firm and scarce, and the transactions comparatively small.

There was a quiet day in the Stock Exchange speculation. The New-York and Western Railroads are fairly supported at yesterday's recovery in prices, and the Miscellaneous list was firm on the Coal and Telegraph shares. There is a lack of spirit, however, in the general movement; and as the month advances, confidence in a decided "June rise" grows weaker. At the same time, there is apparently no organized bearish opposition to an advance in prices. The changes today are a larger business in Reading, a recovery in Hannibal and St. Joseph of 2@3 ₱ cent., and some disposition to buy Panama at 52@53 ₱ cent., on the belief that this once powerful concern (selling at 325@340 ₱ cent.) cannot be dear property at 50@60 ₱ cent. of its par value, with a perpetual grant from the Government of Columbia.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night, the Railways leaving off steady:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 13.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	110½	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅛
American Gold	112⅛	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	110
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99⅛	99⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93½	93⅜
Reading Railroad	116⅞	117¼
Chicago and Rock Island	121⅞	121⅛
North-west Common	85⅞	86⅛
North-west Preferred	98⅛	99
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81	80⅞
St. Paul Common	61⅞	61⅛
Lake Shore	114⅜	114⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅞	47⅜
Toledo and Wabash	62⅛	62⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅞	59¼
Erie	30⅜	30¼
Union Pacific	32⅜	32¼
Central Pacific Bonds	102½	102
Union Pacific Bonds	92	92
Union Land Grants	85	84
Union Incomes	83½	83½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 13.

Gold receipts	$560,029 74
Gold payments	58,472 78
Gold balance	57,270,606 63
Currency receipts	209,559 93
Currency payments	388,514 81
Currency balance	3,886,347 14
Customs	343,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81..........114
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..........117⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........112⅛
5-20 coup., '64..........112⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65..........114⅛

5-20 coup., '67..........114⅛
5-20 coup., '68..........114⅛
10-40 reg..........109⅞
10-40 coup..........110
Currency 6s..........115⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 71
Tenn. 6s, new bds.......... 71
Va. 6s, old.......... 68⅛
Va. 6s, new bds.......... 72
Va. 6s, reg., old.......... 54
Georgia 6s.......... 88
Ga. 7s, new bds.......... 93
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.......... 93
N. C. 6s, old.......... 47
N. C. Funding Act,'66. 37
N. C. Funding Act,'68. 32
N. C. new bds.......... 27
N. C. special tax.......... 20
S. C. 6s.......... 78
S. C., Jan. & July.......... 63
S. C., April & Oct.......... 60½
Missouri 6s.......... 96

Ark. 6s, funded.......... 56⅛
Ak.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 47
Ark. 7s,M. O. &R.Riv. 47
Ohio 6s, '81..........104⅛
Ohio 6s, '86..........105⅛
Ill. Canal bds., '70..........111
Ill. coup. 6s, '77..........100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79..........100
Ill. War Loan..........100
Ind. 6s, War Loan..........100
Ind. 5s..........100
Mich. 6s. '73..........100
Mich. 6s. '78..........100
Mich. 6s, '83..........100
N. Y. reg. Bounty L.x106
N. Y. coup. Bounty L.110
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106

Mo. Han. & St. Jo. Iss. 94⅛
Louisiana 6s.......... 69
La. 6s, new bds.......... 62⅛
La. 6s, levee bds.......... 68
California 7s..........113⅛
Cal. 7s, large bds..........112⅛
Connecticut 6s..........103
Rhode Island 6s..........102⅛
Alabama 5s.......... 72⅛

N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......... 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.......... 94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..........101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.,'76.101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-76..101⅛
Erie 1st, Extended..........100
Erie 1st, Indorsed.......... 92⅛
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.......... 95
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.......... 92⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.......... 80
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.......... 82⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 91½
Long Dock Bonds.......... 88⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..106
Harlem 1st, 7s..........102
Har. Con. & S. F., 6s. 91½
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.. 94½
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds.. 92
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.118⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st.113⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d... 97
M.S. & N.I.S.F., 7 ₱ c.101
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 99½
Cen. Pac. Bds..........102
Un. Pac. 1st M. Bds... 92
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts.. 7s. 84
Un. Pac. Inc., 10s.......... 83⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st..........100
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.... 86
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc... 77
Chic. & N. W. S. F....100
Chic. & N.W. Ex. Bs. 87
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 89
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..103
Lack. & W. Bds..........102
Del., L. & W. 1st.......... 99
Del., L. & W. 2d.......... 96
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.... 95⅛
Tol. & W. 2d.......... 89½

Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.... 80
Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 87⅛
Han. & Naples 1st.... 88
Gt. West. 1st, '88.......... 93⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93.......... 84½
Gal. & Chic. Ext..........101⅛
Gal. & Chic. 2d.......... 95⅛
Chic., R. I. & Pac..........103⅛
Morris & Essex 1st....102
Morris & Essex 2d..... 98
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....103
N. J. Cen., New Bds..103
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.104
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..100
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 97
Cleve. & Pitts. C.S. F. 92⅛
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d..... 95
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 86⅛
Chic. & Alt. S. F.....100
Chic. & Alt. 1st..........104
Chic. & Alt. Inc.......... 95
Ohio & Miss. 1st..........102
Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 96⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 96
Penn. R. R. Bds.......... 92
St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 90
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...107⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st,7 3-10. 99
Mil. & St. P. 1st.......... 96½
Mil.& St. P., L.& M.D. 92
Mil. & St. P. 2d.......... 88⅛
Mar. & Cin. 1st.......... 96
Chic. & Mil. 1st.......... 93
Jol. & Chic. 1st..........109
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 87⅛
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.. 70
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 89⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 89
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d..... 77
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......... 98
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st... 85

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........138
Manhattan..........153
Merchants'..........121
Mechanics'..........139
America..........152
City..........225
Phenix..........110
Tradesmen's..........155
Mech. & Traders'..........130
Gallatin National..........120
Merch. Exchange..........102⅛
Leather Manuf..........185
State of New-York..........110
Commerce..........122
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n.115
Ocean.......... 95
Mercantile..........128
American Exchange.114⅛
Pacific..........197
Chatham..........171
Bk. of North America.106
Irving..........125
Metropolitan..........138
East River..........116⅛
Market..........128
Nassau..........106⅛
Corn Exchange..........129

St. Nicholas..........123
Marine..........165
Park..........162
Central National..........108
Fourth National..........113
Ninth National..........116
Tenth National..........124
Del. & Hudson Canal.124
Pennsylvania Coal..........222
Maryland Coal Co.... 40⅛
American Coal.......... 66⅛
Spring Mount. Coal... 84⅛
Canton Co., Balt.......... 82½
Cons. Coal of Md..... 53⅛
Cumb. Coal & Iron ... 46
West. Union Tel.......... 59⅛
Quicksilver Min. Co... 12⅛
Quick. Min. Co. Pref... 19⅛
Mariposa Min. Co..... 5
Mar. Min. Co. Pref.... 7⅛
Mar. Min. Co. T. C.... 25
Adams Express.......... 80⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex.......... 47⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex. S..... 2⅛
Amer. Mer. Un. Ex...x53⅛
United States Ex.......... 56⅛
Pacific Mail.......... 43⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	..	100
City 6s, New	100	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	128½	129
Pennsylvania Central	61¼	61⅜
Reading	116⅞	117
Lehigh Valley	62½	62⅝
Catawissa Preferred	48½	48⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅝	28¾
Northern Central	41	41¼
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	39
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¾	94

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,998,129.

Earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for freight and passengers:

Oct. 1, 1870, to May 1, 1871	$4,023,433
Oct. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	3,573,126
Gain in eight months	$450,307

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. Two hundred and twenty-seven miles are in operation, and the rails (steel and iron) for 100 miles additional are now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment. We believe them to be of equal value and security with the Central Pacific Bonds, negotiated by us, and must take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and as agents of the U. S. Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new United States Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

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NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

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☞ THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS COMMENCED BUSINESS ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, AT NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE,
North-west corner of 16th-st., New-York City.
CAPITAL $500,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WM. A. KISSAM.
GEORGE M. GROVES.
ELISHA BROOKS, of Brooks Brothers.
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SAML. SLOAN, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
OFFICERS:
WM. A. KISSAM, President,
GEO. M. GROVES, Vice-President,
THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 13, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Resin, bbls	6,164
Bees-wax, pks	12	Oil-cake, pks	134
Cotton, bales	2,173	Pork, pks	480
Copper, bbls	15	Beef, pks	189
Dried Fruit, pks	8	Cut-meats, pks	478
Eggs, bbls	2,226	Grease, pks	258
Flour, bbls	28,345	Lard, pks	337
Wheat, bushels	34,987	Stearine, pks	33
Corn, bushels	66,155	Butter, pks	3,320
Oats, bushels	4,000	Cheese, pks	4,784
Malt, bushels	750	Tallow, pks	265
Beans, bushels	225	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Corn-meal, bbls	860	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,114
Flax, bales	249	Rice, pks	32
Hemp, bales	7	Starch, boxes	4,665
Hops, bales	117	Tobacco, hhds	457
Hides, bales	45	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,067
Leather, sides	35,100	Whisky, bbls	493
Spirits Turp., bbls	1,631	Wool, bales	458
Tar, bbls	23		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Dublin*, for Liverpool—30,274 bushels Wheat, 14,601 bushels Corn, 800 bbls. Flour, 150 tcs. Lard.

By the ship *Pride of the Ocean*, for London—29,345 bushels Corn, 123 hhds. Tobacco, 13 cases Oil Bergamot, 300 bbls. Resin, 3,805 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Pork, 237 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Alexandra*, for Glasgow—37,465 bushels Corn, 10,047 bushels Peas, 200 pks. Butter, 100 bbls. Pork, 10 casks Foots, 480 bbls. Flour, 50 hhds. Tallow, 25 tcs. Lard.

By the ship *E. Nicholson*, for Glasgow—42 bales Hog-hair, 50,085 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—325 tcs. Lard, 1,300 bbls. Resin, 50 bbls. Honey, 353 bags Coffee, 10 pks. Beeswax, 1 Piano, 132 hhds. Tobacco, 67 cases Tobacco, 80 bales Tobacco, 9 pks. Furs, 52 cases Cigars, 469 boxes Bacon, 83 bbls. Oil, 3,100 boxes Extract, 694 cases Sewing-machines, 260 Oars, 62 boxes Clocks, 25 kegs Caviar, 234 boxes Cheese, 500 boxes Starch.

By the bark *J. E. Hea*, for Bremen—154,436 gallons Naphtha.

By the bark *Martha*, for Gibraltar and orders—3,428 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Bengal*, for Cronstadt—4,009 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been salable at old prices. We quote at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Have been in good request and held with a fair show of firmness.

CANDLES—Have been without change as to values, but have been in very slack demand.

COCOA—Has been inquired for to a moderate extent at steady rates. There were 1,100 bags Guayaquil received by the *Henry Chauncey*. The last sale of that description was at equal to 12¼c., gold, in bond.

CEMENT—Has been in quite moderate request at unaltered figures.

COFFEE—The demand has been quite moderate; prices have not varied materially; sales here 500 bags Santos, by the *Humboldt*, and at Baltimore, 3,300 bags Rio, by the *Wavelet*, on private terms. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS reported the week's receipts of Rio and Santos at 20,223 bags; sales, 7,191 bags; stock in first hands this morning, 97,044 bags here and 186,816 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 10c.@10½c.; fair cargoes, 10¾c.@11c.; good cargoes, 11¼c.@11½c.; prime cargoes, 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, with 60 days' credit. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@18c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.	Bags.
At Galveston	3,500
At New-Orleans	11,871
At Mobile	6,919
At Savannah	2,000
At Baltimore	65,482
At New-York	97,044
Grand total	186,816

COTTON—The market has been moderately active on the basis of previous quotations, for early delivery, though closing less firmly; sales 4,108 bales, including 2,348 bales to spinners, 619 bales to speculators and 1,105 bales in transit. The high prices impede export purchases. For forward delivery there has been a less confident demand noted, and, with more urgent offerings, prices have declined ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ lb. Sales, since our last, 8,450 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for July, 1,400 bales at 19 15-16c., 1,000 bales at 14¾c., 500 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c.; August, 300 bales at 19⅞c., 400 bales at 20c.; September, 300 bales at 19c.; October, 200 bales at 18⅝c. And today, for July, 500 bales at 19¾c., 500 bales at 19¾c., 450 bales at 19⅝c., 250 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; August, 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 600 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 300 bales at 19⅜c.; September, 100 bales at 19c.; October, 300 bales at 18⅜c., 400 bales at 18c.; December, 150 bales at 18c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 19⅝c.; July, 19.83c.; August, 20c. The receipts at this port today were 2,173 bales, including 1,058 bales from Charleston, 206 bales from Norfolk, 158 bales from Newbern, N. C., 70 bales from Philadelphia, 250 bales from Wilmington, 431 bales ₱ rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16	16⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18½
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19½	19⅝
Middling	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	20½
Good Middling	21⅛	21¼	21½	21⅝

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,809
Receipts last week	12,238
Receipts the preceding week	11,534
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,009,693
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	......
Exports since Sept. 1	603,542
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	60,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Tuesday. Bales.	Thus far this week, without today. Bales.	Thus far last week, incl'g today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales	Total this week last year. Bales
Galveston	est.300	est.900	2,201	4,604	1,233
New-Orleans	1,240	1,959	5,265	8,441	5,834
Mobile	130	642	852	1,728	1,334
Savannah	165	928	2,542	3,818	2,614
Charleston	466	606	1,085	2,432	1,269
Wilmington	50	1,120	280	442	117
Norfolk	639	790	2,272	3,266	1,150
Baltimore	25	135	225	550	230
New-York	589	288	1,041	2,407	1,593
Boston	18	577	38	68	161
Various	....	....	....	Prov. 3	108
	....	....	....	C.Pt.425	147
Total	3,622	7,945	15,801	28,184	15,790
This day last week	4,436	....	Vs.428	28,184	15,348
This day last year	2,121	....	Vs.255	....	15,790

Total since Sept. 1, 1870, bales	3,816,180
Same time last year, bales	2,800,518

FEATHERS—Have been in some demand at previous prices.

FISH—The general trade has been slow, but values show no change of moment.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale, and, with freer offerings, particularly of the low grades, prices have been depressed and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,750 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 25@$6 55; very good to fancy, $6 55@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 15@$6 50; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 25@$6 55 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 40@$5 65
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 15
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 00
Extra State	6 25@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 25@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 05@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 55@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@10 50

Southern Flour has been in limited request at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 525 bbls, at $5 85@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$10 25 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in slack demand at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been inquired for at $2 45@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 675 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 85
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 85@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales of 4,000 boxes have been reported at equal to $2 45@$2 55 ₱ box. Market steady.

FRUIT—There has been a fair inquiry for Layer Raisins, of which 2,500 boxes have been sold at $2 40@$2 45 ₱ box. French Prunes have been unusually active and quoted firmer; sales, 1,360 kegs at 9¼c.@10½c., closing at 10¼c.@10½c. Of Plums, 350 kegs were sold on private terms. Sardines are quoted at 17¼c. Currants as before.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been less active, and though opening with some show of firmness on light receipts, it closed heavy, with prices quoted off about 1c. a bushel, under less favorable advices from Liverpool, rather steadier ocean freights, and more liberal offerings. The export inquiry has been quite moderate, and chiefly for new crop No. 2 Spring at $1 54@$1 55, closing weak at $1 54; and old Spring at $1 47½ ₱ bushel. There has been a limited movement reported in Red and Amber Western (Winter) within the range of from $1 60@$1 65, chiefly in Amber, in boat-loads, at $1 63@$1 63½ ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been unsettled on a very light trade. The general market left off in favor of buyers, who were not disposed to purchase freely at the ruling figures. For No. 2 Spring, to arrive, there were bids reported of $1 51 ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, afloat and to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 63@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 65, chiefly Amber, at $1 63@$1 63½. No. 2 Spring, $1 54@$1 55, afloat; Old Spring, $1 47½; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately active, opening more firmly, but closing a point lower, on increased offerings and a less confident demand, particularly from export buyers. The bulk of the business has been in dry samples of new mixed Western at 75c.@76c., closing at 75c. for prime Canal, and in steamer grades do. at 72c.@74½c. ₱ bushel. Yellow and White Corn has attracted less attention within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 69c.@76c. for very inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 75c.@76c. for fair to choice dry samples of Canal, afloat; 72c.@74½c. for steamer grades, and 69c.@71½c. for heated; 76c.@78c. for Yellow Western; 76c.@78c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in less request at $1 02@$1 07 for fair ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 10@$1 25 for new State; sales 2,100 bushels. Barley-malt continues in light demand at from 90c.@$1 30 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 15 for ordinary to very good State; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City; sales, 6,500 bushels. Oats have been depressed and quoted cheaper, on a freer offering of most kinds. The demand has been fair at the reduced figures, chiefly for trade purposes, on the basis of 66½c.@68½c. for fair to choice White Western and Ohio, mainly at 68c. for prime White Ohio; and 65c.@66c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,500 bushels at 65c.@69c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c.@66c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 66½c.@67½c. for State; 66½c.@68c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 800 bbls. Flour, 30,274 bushels Wheat and 14,601 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 3,805 bbls. Flour and 29,345 bushels Corn for London; 480 bbls. Flour, 50,085 bushels Wheat, 37,465 bushels Corn, and 10,047 bushels Peas for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at $1 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inquired for at previous prices. We quote at from 95c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been dull at old rates.

HIDES—Have been quite dull within our previous range.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 117 bales; exports, 237 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Prices have been fairly supported on a moderately active movement in the leading kinds of stock.

LEATHER—There has been a fair trade noted in sole at firm rates.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been purchased to the extent of 290,000 lbs., at 21¼c.@21½c. for prompt and forward delivery, ₱ lb., showing a steadier market. Iron has been more active, but buyers have had the advantage as to price; sales 100 tons No. 1 American Pig at $35; 400 tons Glengarnock Pig at $30@$30 50; 100 tons do. reported as low as $29 50, a material reduction; 250 tons Wrought Scrap and 400 tons English Rails on private terms. Lead has been inactive at old prices; 30 tons ordinary foreign at $6 15, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. Of Spelter, 25 tons were sold at 6c., gold, ₱ lb. Pig-tin has been quiet, but held with confidence; sales 12 tons English at 32¼c., gold; 300 slabs Straits at 32¼c.@32½c., gold, ₱ lb. Of Tin-plates, 1,600 boxes assorted Charcoal were sold at $8 37½c., gold, for I. C.

MOLASSES—The market has been generally very dull for all kinds within our former range; some invoices were in negotiation, but not reported closed up to a late hour. Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate supply and light demand, with sales reported of 800 bbls. Strained at $2 55@$2 60 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 6,164 bbls.; exports, 1,600 bbls. Tar has been in demand at old rates; 1,500 bbls. were reported sold for export on private terms. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, on the basis of 46c.@46½c., closing at 46½c. for Merchantable; sales, 160 bbls.; receipts, 1,031 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 46c.@46½c.; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 50@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 70@$3; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Crude Whale closes more firmly on the basis of 56c.@57c. for Northern, and 53c.@54c. for Southern, at New-Bedford, with sales reported for the week of 1,500 bbls. for export, and 1,000 bbls. for home use. Crude Sperm has been in moderate request on the basis of $1 26, with sales reported of 1,200 bbls. at New-Bedford, for export. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been quiet, but held with confidence. Linseed-oil has been offered more freely and quoted down to 91c.@93c., in casks and barrels, with a rather slow trade. Lard-oil has been inquired for at 75c.@87½c. ₱ gallon. Menhaden has been in moderate supply and demand at unchanged figures. Crude Cotton Seed-oil has been in reduced stock, and wanted at the advanced rates of 46½c.@48c. ₱ gallon. Of Refined Southern Yellow do., 100 bbls. were sold for export at 55c. ₱ gallon. The last sales of Spermaceti were at 27½c.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.—*Sperm*—Continues in light demand, with sales of 500 bbls. for manufacture, on private terms. *Whale*—Has continued in good demand. Sales 1,350 bbls. Northern, at 55c., and 170 bbls. Southern, on private terms, for manufacture, and 1,000 bbls. Northern, for export, also on private terms. *Whalebone*—Sales 19,000 lbs. Arctic, on private terms, and 11,000 lbs. Arctic, in New-York, at 72½c. ₱ lb. for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale-oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending June 12, 1871:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford.			
Bark Janus	75	360	......
Bark Janus, on freight	....	890	......
Bark Trident	12	2,000	......
Bark Trident, on freight	....	950	......
Provincetown.			
Schooner Alcyone	250	....	......
Total	337	4,200	......
Previously	10,984	50,205	571,732
From Jan. 1, to date	11,321	54,405	571,732
Same time last year	24,660	44,782	350,106
Exports for the week ending June 12, 1871	134	....	38,008
Previously	8,929	7,566	195,730
From Jan. 1, to date	9,063	7,566	233,763
Same time last year	10,147	3,330	218,445

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The market shows very little animation. Holders are less urgent in their offerings, particularly on speculative account, and seem unwilling to make any further concessions in values. The demand, however, is devoid of spirit, and the current movements are on a limited scale. The Creek advices are of a dull, though comparatively steady market for Crude in bulk, prompt delivery, on the basis of $5 15@$5 20 on the Lower, and $4 95@$5 on the Upper Roads; but sellers' options, sixty and ninety days, are quoted down to $4 90@$5 on the Lower, and and $4 85 on the Upper Roads....Crude, in bulk, has been available here at 15¼c., with 15c. bid for round, and 15¼c. for job lots, ₱ gallon. No important dealings were reported....Shipping Crude has been very dull at 19½c.@19¾c. here, and 19¼c.@19½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 1,520 bbls. The export clearances from Philadelphia include 128,530 gallons Crude for Bordeaux ...Refined has been in moderate supply and rather slack demand, at a shade easier rates, with sales reported here of 8,500 bbls. Standard White, various deliveries in June, at 25¾c.@26c., mostly at 25⅞c., ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for June delivery, at 26c.; 9,000 bbls. do., July and August, at 26¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 5,120 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 4,009 bbls. for Cronstadt, and 3,428 cases for Gibraltar. And from Philadelphia, 625,644½ gallons for Antwerp; and 551,014 gallons for Hamburg. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in limited demand at from 29c.@30½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been very dull at 9¼c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14¼c.@15c. in cases. The export clearances hence include 154,436 gallons for Bremen. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statistics of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude ₱ River and Rail. Bbls.	Exports ₱ Penn. R. R. Bbls.	Exports ₱ A. V. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, June 5	2,956	....	5,205
Tuesday, June 6	3,652	451	2,557
Wednesday, June 7	3,436	363	1,827
Thursday, June 8	2,158	813	3,895
Friday, June 9	5,784	515	2,508
Saturday, June 10	4,341	156	....
Total for week	22,327	2,298	15,992
Since Jan. 1	406,380	37,343	169,201
To June 10, 1871	428,707	39,641	185,193
Same time 1870	421,316	73,196	185,301
Same time 1869	315,304	41,964	133,636
Same time 1868	566,901	54,158	170,676

The following are the Crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks;

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude received	33,996	22,337

The following are the Crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

	Bbls.
From Jan. 1 to June 10, 1871	428,707
Same time 1870	421,316
Same time 1869	315,304
Same time 1868	506,907
Same time 1867	625,407
Same time 1866	520,575
Same time 1865	139,333

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined Oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude	25,800	82,000
Refined	10,500	12,500
Total	36,300	94,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely and has been quoted lower, yet the dealings have not been extensive. Sales have been reported of 785 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$16, chiefly $15 75, for new Western Mess, $15 50 for City do.; $12 75@$13 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $13 50@$14, chiefly $13 50, for Western Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a less active inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $15 37@$15 50, seller July, and $15 50@$15 75, closing at $15 50, seller August; sales, 1,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in more demand at from 6c.@7c ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue quite dull at 10c.@12½c. for Hams, 5¼c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 13c.@16c. for Smoked Hams, and 9½c.@10c. for Smoked Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales, 125 pks. Bacon continues in slack demand at 7¾c.@8c. for Long Clear; 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Short Clear, 8c. for Short Rib, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Cumberland; sales, 100 pks. Lard has been in fairly active demand and prices have shown, rather more steadiness, though closing less buoyantly. The business has been mainly in prime Western Steam, and the better grades of City. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@11⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11c.@11⅛c. for new Western Steam. 9¾c.@10¼c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,500 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller July at 11⅛c., and seller August at 11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been inactive, with sales reported of 165 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$17 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues very dull at from $20@$25 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$27 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $18 50@$27 ₱ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls., chiefly at $24 ₱ bbl. New Crop Butter has been in request within our range, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 22c.@30c., and very inferior to fair, 10c.@22c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 16c.@20c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@16c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 3,320 pks. Cheese continues in request at from 10c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@12½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 7c.@12c. for Western; the day's receipts were 4,784 boxes.

RICE—Has been in very moderate request, yet quoted steady, on the basis of $9 25@$10 for Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $7@$7 50 for Rangoon, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been in light request, yet quoted firm in price.

SALT—Has been in fair jobbing demand within our former range.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet and somewhat nominal as to price.

SOAP—Has been inquired for to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, at unaltered figures. Castile at 10¼c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been generally dull, at previous quotations.

SUGAR—The demand for Raw has been moderate, mostly for refining stock, on the basis of about previous quotations; sales have been reported, since our last, of about 1,487 hhds., at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Martinique, 9¼c.@9¾c. for scant to strictly fair refining Cuba, 9c.@9½c. for common to good refining Barbados, 10¼c. for grocery Porto Rico, and 11c.@12¼c. for Demerara; also, 749 boxes Molasses Sugar, at 8¼c. ₱ lb. We now quote nominally, as before, fair to good refining grades Cuba, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅝c., and grocery from 9¾c.@10¼c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at from 10⅞c.@13⅝c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Continues in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 138,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8¾c.@9¼c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9¼c.@9½c. for prime; also 83,000 lbs. Stearine at 10c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been a limited call for all kinds on the basis of former quotations.

TOBACCO—An active business has been reported in Kentucky at firm prices; sales 1,000 hhds. at 6c.@11c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been in moderate request, with sales reported, since our last, of 27 cases, 1870, State, at 25c.; 80 cases, 1869, Pennsylvania; 70 cases, 1870, Ohio, and 550 cases Wisconsin on private terms; and 50 cases, 1869, sundries at 35c.@55c. Of Havana, 150 bales were sold at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less request and quoted cheaper, with sales reported of only 250 bbls. at 94c.@94½c. for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 493 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Of the week's business, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. remark: The business during the past week has been entirely for export, and includes 12,000 lbs. Arctic at 72½c., gold. It is generally held higher. Most of that offering is held at 74c.@75c., gold.

	Lbs.
Stock June 5	322,000
Received	5,000
Total	327,000
Sales: Export	12,000
Present stock	315,000

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair business reported in the line of Grain engagements, chiefly for Liverpool and London, at about previous rates, though the market seemed weak. The available supply of berth room by steam has been moderate, and by sail, more liberal, at the current figures. In other kinds of produce and miscellaneous freight, a restricted movement has been reported, with the advantage, in most instances, in favor of shippers. In the line of charters, a more active inquiry has been noted for vessels for the Petroleum trade, but at easier rates, with some demand for vessels for Grain and general cargo. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 200 bales Cotton, chiefly by steam, in lots, at ¼d., but partly by sail at 5 32d. ₱ lb.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6¼d. ₱ standard bushel; 70,000 bushels Grain, by do., at 6d., mostly Corn at the quoted rate, ₱ 56 lbs.; 325 pks. Bacon and Lard, by steam, at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 2,250 boxes Cheese, in lots, by do., at 35s.@40s.; 1,500 bbls. Tar, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 600 bbls. Resin, by do., at 1s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; and 100 bbls. Tallow, by sail, at 20s. ₱ ton; also a British ship of 1,193 tons register, placed on the berth, for general cargo. For London, 23,500 bushels Wheat, and 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7d.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ₱ bushel; also a British ship of 1,210 tons register, and an American ship of 975 tons do., placed on the berth, for general cargo. For Glasgow, 400 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Corn by steam at 7d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, an American bark of 596 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d., or 6d. off if direct; also a Norwegian bark of 394 tons register, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d., or if direct, 6d. ₱ quarter off. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark of 492 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For the United Kingdom, an American bark, of 573 tons register, with a cargo of Phosphates from Bull's River, St. Helena Sound, reported at about 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Antwerp, 18,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7¼d. ₱ bushel; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.; a British ship, of 1,202 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For a Continental port direct, a British ship, of 838 tons register, with about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d., and a British ship, of 986 tons register, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, also from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, a North German ship, of 842 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Hamburg, a North German ship, of 778 tons register, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 3s. 6s.; and a British bark, of 502 tons register, with about 3,500 bbls. do. at 4s. ₱ bbl. For Copenhagen, a Danish bark, of 557 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia, had been chartered previous to arrival, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Stettin, a British bark, of 451 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at about 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Elsinore and orders, a North German bark, of 452 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, with equal to about 900 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 25c., gold, ₱ case, to the Mediterranean; and 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. and 30c. gold, ₱ case, to the Adriatic, with a number of ports excluded in the charter party. For Beyrout, an Italian bark, with 9,000 cases Petroleum, at 26c., gold, ₱ case. For Cette, an American brig of 489 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For the West Indies, a British bark of 318 tons register, from Philadelphia, with general cargo; on private terms. For Kingston, Ja., an American brig, of 454 tons register, on private terms. For San Francisco, an American ship of 1,385 tons, and another of 1,185 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Eastern ports, a British bark, of 313 tons, an American brig, of 271 tons, another of 284 tons, and another of about 285 tons register, all with cargoes of Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 13.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 6,400 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, $1 57@$1 58, and 400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 47½. CORN dull; sales, 800 bushels Low Mixed at 67c., 1,400 do. at 68c., and 400 bushels Yellow at 70c. OATS unchanged; sales 600 bushels Western at 62c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for Bolted, and $1 40 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED lower; Shorts, $22@$24; Shipstuffs, $25@$28, and Middlings, $28@$32 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour 30c., Wheat 7c., and Corn 6½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson; $3 75 to New-York, and $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS—By Lake, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 738,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS—By Canal, 12,800 bushels Wheat, 7,300 Corn, and 1,928,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—FLOUR firm and less active; Extra Spring, $4@$6 50. WHEAT in fair demand but at lower rates; declined ¼c.@½c.; No. 2 at $1 29¼, cash or June; $1 27¾ July; in the afternoon dull at $1 29, seller last half of June. CORN firm and excited, closing quiet and steady; No. 2 Mixed, 54c.@54½c.; July delivery, 54½c.; in the afternoon dull at 53¾c.@54c.; July delivery, 54½c.@54⅝c. OATS fairly active; No. 2 at 49½c. RYE weak; No. 2 at 80c.@81c. BARLEY dull, and prices nominal. PORK quiet at $15 for cash or during June. LARD quiet and steady at 10¼c. Live HOGS active; advanced 10½c., at $3 40@$4 12½. FREIGHTS active and strong; Corn to Buffalo, 5½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 275 bushels Barley, and 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 218,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 350 bushels Rye, 450 bushels Barley, and 3,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—COTTON—Demand fair and prices advanced; Middling Uplands, 19¼c.@19½c. FLOUR—Demand good at full prices; Family, $6 80@$7. WHEAT scarce and firm at $1 50. CORN dull; full prices asked, but no demand. OATS unchanged. BARLEY—Demand fair, and market firm for future delivery, $1. PORK dull and market unsettled; offered at $15 75 at close, without buyers. LARD buoyant and unsettled; 10c. offered; 10¼c.@10½c. asked; sales 2,000 tierces at 10½c., seller November and December, delivered in New-York. BULK-MEATS—Demand good at full prices; sales 700,000 lbs. Shoulders at 6c.; Clear-ribs, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear-sides, 9¼c. BACON—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear-rib, 8¾c.; Clear-sides, 9c. CATTLE dull at $2 50@$5 25. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices; Trash, $5@$7; Lugs, $6@$12; Leaf, $14@$30. WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 89c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 302 cars, against 279 cars on the same day of last week. Sales 437 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,003 to 1,365 lbs., at $5 75@$6 37½; 70 Kentucky, ranging from 1,086 to 1,280 lbs. at $6 15@$6 30; 83 Indianas, Ohios and Missouris ranging from 1,183 to 1,384 lbs. at $6@$6 20; 48 Texas, averaging 1,138 lbs., at $5 25; and 105 Texas Shillers, averaging 1,023 lbs., at $4 90. SHEEP strong, and prices for LAMBS well up to the mark; sales, 190 Ohio Sheep, averaging 90 lbs., at $5; 206 Indiana, averaging 86 lbs., at $4 87½; and 399 Kentucky Lambs, averaging 63 lbs., at $8 62½; supply light. HOGS more active; sales, 1,276 head, ranging from 205 to 230 lbs., at $4@$4 42.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—TOBACCO higher; sales, 375 hhds.; Lugs, $5@$6; low Leaf, $6 50@$7; medium to good, $7 50@$15; fine, $20@$35. COTTON firm; advancing tendency; Middling Upland, 18¾c.@19¼c. FLOUR quiet but firm; Extra Family, $7. WHEAT in good demand; stock scarce; choice, $1 55@$1 65. CORN in fair demand and market firm at 68c. OATS steady at 63c. RYE scarce and firm at $1@$1 02. PROVISIONS firm; advancing tendency. Mess PORK, $16. BACON—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c; Clear Sides, 9½c. Bulk MEATS declined 1c. HAMS and LARD unchanged. WHISKY quiet and steady at 89c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 13.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and prices declined 2c.; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 49¾; No. 2 at $1 46. CORN steady with moderate demand; high Mixed, 58¼c.; low Mixed closed at 57c.; Yellow, 59¼c.; Michigan, 57¼c.; White, 57c.; No. 2 at 54c. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego, 6¾c.@7c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 13.—COTTON quiet and strong; Orleans, 19¾c.; net receipts, 1,240 bales; gross receipts, 2,156 bales; exports to Barcelona, 400 bales; to Portland, 890 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock 67,699 bales.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—FLOUR easier and unchanged. WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 48. CORN steady, with moderate demand; High Mixed, 60c. OATS in fair demand, and market firm; sales, 2,500 bushels at 58c.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—COTTON—Demand mostly for speculation; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 25 bales; gross receipts, 174 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 1,220 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 466 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,835 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 13.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 50 bales; sales, 6 bales; stock, 1,383 bales.

NORFOLK, June 13.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 639 bales; exports, coastwise, 579 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 1,835 bales.

BOSTON, June 13.—COTTON quiet and steady; net receipts, 18 bales; gross, 310 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; stock, 8,610 bales; net receipts, 165 bales; sales, 150 bales.

MOBILE, June 13.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 130 bales; exports, coastwise, 932 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 15,200 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Upland, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.@8¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅝ for money and 91¾ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92⅝; Ten-forties, 88⅛.

1½ P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes are quoted at 43f. 40c., and closed at 53f. 50c.

LONDON, June 13—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅝ for money, and 91¾ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92⅛; Ten-forties, 88⅛.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 8⅜d. for Middling. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay, since the last report to the 12th inst., have been 38,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. ₱ cental for California White, and 10s. 9d.@11s. for new Red Western Spring. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, of which 12,500 were American. Oats, 3s. 3d. ₱ bushel. PROVISIONS—Pork, 57s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.@8¾d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 8,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston have been made at 8⅜d. for Middling; and do. at New-Orleans at 8⅜d. for Middling. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester, is firm. PROVISIONS—LARD 48s. ₱ cwt. BACON 36s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut

EVENING.—BACON, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Fine RESIN 15s. ₱ cwt. Spirits TURPENTINE 41s.@41s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, June 13—EVENING—LINSEED-OIL, £32 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, June 13—1½ P. M.—PETROLEUM buoyant at 18s. ₱ gallon for Refined.

ANTWERP, June 13.—PETROLEUM opened at 50f. for fine Pale American.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
EAST LYNNE. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western and Messrs. J. A. Hearne and F. Mordaunt.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
NO NAME. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
PAUL CLIFFORD. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, George Boniface, C. A. McManus and Miss Emma Howson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 52d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Gen. TROCHU yesterday made a speech in the Assembly defending his administration in Paris. He said he advised NAPOLEON in August to recall BAZAINE to Paris. At the Chalons Conference it was decided that he should, as Governor of Paris, prepare for the return of NAPOLEON to the capital, but the Empress opposed it. The ORLEANS Princes were present at M. THIERS' soirée at Versailles on Monday. The German civil administrator in France, also held an interview with M. THIERS, and will leave soon for Germany. The Princess MATHILDE has asked permission to return to Paris, promising to abstain from political intrigue. The moderate Republicans have a fair prospect of success in the Seine, Oise, and Lower Seine Departments, in the coming elections.

The work of repairing the ravages of the war is progressing, and men are at work planting trees and shrubbery in the Bois de Boulogne. The Army of Paris will evacuate the city within two days, with the exception of La Villette, which will continue to be occupied. A manifesto from the Directory of the Société Internationale, protests against the barbarities of the Versaillists, and urges its members to avenge their slaughtered brethren. The Court-martial for the trial of insurgents has not yet convened. ....The London *Times* says the debate in Parliament on Monday night shows that the advantages of the Washington Treaty overbalance its deficiencies, and argues that the claims on both sides could not be settled in a better way. The Lord Mayor of Dublin died on Monday. The Stadt Theatre, at Breslau, was burning last night, with little prospect of being saved. The Military Pension bill has passed the German Parliament. Gen. VON GABLENZ goes to Berlin to attend the triumphal entry, and to bear a letter of congratulation from the Emperor of Austria....The Madrid *Imparcial* publishes the basis of the fusion of the branches of Spanish Bourbons, which provides that the Duke of MONTPENSIER shall be Regent during the minority of Prince ALPHONSO, and that the country shall be governed under the Constitution of 1845, liberally modified. It is reported that Señor LASTON, Deputy in the Cortes, is a member of the Société Internationale.

GENERAL.

The destruction by fire of the Peruvian ship *Don Juan* is supposed to have been caused by coolies entrapped on board. The crew abandoned the vessel, leaving 650 coolies fastened under the hatches. Five hundred were roasted alive, and the others escaped when the hatches burned off.

FLEMMING'S planing-mill, in North McGregor, Iowa, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, together with 3,000,000 feet of lumber. The loss is about $100,000; no insurance.

The largest and most imposing Odd-fellows' demonstration ever witnessed in Boston took place yesterday, the occasion being the laying of the corner-stone of a new building to be dedicated to the purposes of the Order.

Advices from Fort William, Canada, indicate that the account of a rising of Indians in the North-west is without foundation. The woods on Lake Shebandowan are afire.

C. C. BOWEN, convicted in the Washington Criminal Court of bigamy, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and be imprisoned for two years in the Penitentiary.

It is asserted that the British naval command at Halifax, N. S., will be reduced to a Commodoreship after the Treaty of Washington becomes operative.

Gov. HOFFMAN, yesterday, sent to the Secretary of State the State Aid Railroad bill, with a message setting forth his objections to the measure.

A meeting of coal miners was held yesterday, in Halifax, N. S., to consider the best means for the removal of the United States coal duty. A committee was appointed to report at a future meeting.

The Government store-ship *Supply* is now en route for the United States with all the sick of the European Squadron, including a Lieutenant, hopelessly insane, and a Pay-master whose mind is badly affected.

Capt. EHLERS and Purser PILLEMECK, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Thuringia*, will once more accept thanks for additions to our Continental files.

The School-Master Abroad.

One thing that will surprise people who read the Mayor's message is, that notwithstanding the enormous sums of money at the command of the Ring, and the freedom with which those sums are lavished, no one has yet placed the Mayor under a private tutor for a few months. King TWEED appears to have thought that when he added a jester to his Court, he could dispense with the school-master. Mayor HALL is the "literary man" of the party; the others make no pretensions to what they call "eddication." TWEED himself is delighted when he accomplishes the feat of spelling his own name correctly. FISK uses a little i when he writes in the first person. DICK CONNOLLY has his hands full in garbling the City accounts. The writing part of the business is left to the Mayor, assisted by his body-guard of disreputable "journalists." The Mayor's qualifications for his job are very plainly brought out in his message.

The Mayor has specially instructed his papers, beginning with the *Herald*, to praise his "literary style." The *Herald*, which now is probably the worst written paper in the civilized world, could execute this order in perfect good faith. Take this one passage from an "editorial" in the *Herald* yesterday: "Everywhere the Metropolis, under the benignant nurturing of the Controller's statistics, bids fair to bloom even more beautifully than before." To see a metropolis bloom, under any circumstances, would be an interesting spectacle, but to see it blooming under the benignant nurturing of statistics would be a phenomenon calculated to astonish even the muddled head of a *Herald* writer. The nurturing property of statistics is not mentioned even in Mr. GREELEY'S *What I Know About Farming*. Perhaps it might in time supersede deep plowing, or the use of manure. No wonder that the *Herald* thinks Mayor HALL'S style equal to that of classical writers. It has no more idea itself of accurate composition than a jelly-fish has of the law of gravitation. To be sure, the Mayor opens his message by a sentence which is enough to stagger the lovers of his "style." He says of the reports—"They end as nearly to the close of the municipal year as it is possible to conform their narrative or statistics to a period which best agrees with the system of work established by each Department for its own convenience." We believe that most critics would find it go much against the grain to praise that sort of "style."

The Mayor says that comments have been made on the mode of estimating City and county expenditures. "Dispassionate examination, however, *convinces* that the system is a customary one." Convinces whom? The "*illy*-informed rural legislators" of whom he subsequently speaks? He talks about the several Boards of Apportionment "not only acting without concert, but *interferingly*." Pray, what does he mean by Boards acting interferingly? Of the new Board he says, "There could have been limitation *made* only by such a Board, because estimates had already been *made* by the numerous Boards, and only by the new system could adjustment and reduction then be *made*." The confusion of sense in this passage manifestly arises from the Mayor's ignorance of the language in which he writes. His three "mades" are almost as unintelligible as his complaint that "the business interests and security of persons and property of the family men are practically under the Government of New-York City, and they are more *impressed* to blame where they have no domestic interests." Is it the business interests which are "impressed" to blame, or the family men? And how can it be said that men have no domestic interests in a government which is responsible for the safety of their *persons* and property?

The Mayor is then pleased to remark that certain improvements, "in justice to our successors *and* posterity, can no longer be postponed." Then we are to assume that posterity will not be our successors? Perhaps posterity preceded us? The Mayor thinks that the people will be willing to bear a much larger debt if they see "available results of the expenditure." What are available results? Does this accomplished Mayor understand the meaning of the words he uses, or does he use them because he does not understand them, and thinks they sound fine? He certainly shows no lack of coolness when he protests "in behalf of posterity," (including our successors,) against the "economical views" of his colleagues. TWEED must have read this touch of his friend's with amazement. A man who is said to have accumulated ten or twelve millions from City plunder during the last half dozen years, and who buys diamond buttons for his children's shoes, may be excused for never having supposed that he had a genius for "economy." But the Mayor has grand ideas. "If twenty millions could be expended within the next three years, New-York City, at expiration of that time, would be entirely renovated." Renovated is a "good word," but the process seems rather costly. But then Mayor HALL dearly loves our posterity (and successors.) Posterity, with or without our successors, will have little reason to entertain the same affection for him and his colleagues.

The following sentence may confidently be recommended to young students of grammar as an excellent puzzle:

> "The attacks upon what is called our excessive municipal taxation generally proceed from men and writers who could better improve their time and vindicate their disinterestedness *should* they turn their attention toward the oppressive Federal taxation *inaugurated* under *auspices* of the party to which they belong."

We leave the young folks to correct this exquisite fragment, and go on to notice a remark of the Mayor's that it has been stated our City taxation "was more *than* double per capita *than* the national taxation." We hope that if anybody has made such a statement, he did not make it in this form.

Then the Mayor puts the case of a "mechanic earning $700 per annum, and being six in a family." Any mechanic who is six in a family would be a prodigious fellow, and would certainly need fully $700 per annum for his support. He would be a greater curiosity than the Siamese twins or the two-headed giant. The Mayor calls his arguments "averments," and says, in the course of a contemptible "fling" at the original Park Commission, (in the course of which he makes a pun on one member's name,) "with any set of men who have done well, but must give place unto others, it is natural to indulge in apprehensions about successors." Natural for whom? and what does the word "with" do at the beginning of this "elegant extract?" and who are the "successors" to succeed—the "set of men," or "the others?" We understand but too well what the Mayor means when he asserts that it will soon be necessary to spend a million more on the Police of the City, and that TWEED must "acquire all the water property possible, * * not so greatly for the present as for the future, and that not only of Manhattan Island, but as well of Westchester County, when the Metropolis shall absorb its growing towns." It is clear enough through all this fog that fresh jobs are being prepared—for the benefit of "the future." The "City College," says the Mayor, "has received much attention, and an improvement commenced"—that is, an improvement has commenced. Then the Mayor had better go to the City College, for the sooner an improvement has commenced in him the better. Look at this jumble, from a man who can order newspapers to puff him as a "distinguished writer:"

> "This assisting private charitable enterprises with public moneys is a real economy. It saves much public money to foster by subsidies the private exertions and subscriptions, *which relieves* the public authorities, in a great extent, from the expense of purchasing sites, erecting buildings and employing a force to manage the various institutions, which prove so many protectors against the pauperism, vagrancy, crime and vice of the future."

So exertions and subscriptions "relieves" the public authorities, *in* a great extent, from the expense of purchasing sites *which* prove so many protectors against pauperism. Where is the little boy who could write such stuff as that and not be put back in his class? What will posterity, including our successors, think of it? We are much afraid that they will be rude enough to call the Mayor a donkey. The Mayor, however, does not think he is a donkey—he says he is a "balance-wheel," and certainly he turns round often enough to justify the description. He proposes the following conundrum relative to wooden pavements: "How can there be competition for a pavement for which only one person—a patentee—can bid?" We give it up—but if anybody wants a wooden head we think we can send him to the right man for it. And then, he says, does this literary Mayor:

> "If there were not a great political preponderance of one party in this City over the other, so that the minority leaders could hopefully see their way to administering municipal affairs in their turn, there would undoubtedly be less acrimonious criticism made upon the operations of the City Government."

Is that so? Well, nobody would have thought it. It is, however, a curious fact that when one party rules it generally has a "preponderance" over the minority. Some visitors have inspected the City, and "where prejudices existed encomiums took their places"—that is, the places of the visitors. That must have been very satisfactory to the Mayor. He asks if "a live-sense of responsibility and governmental vigor *are* not manifested at every point" in the City Government. We do not believe that this sense are exhibited. If it are, we have never detected it. And this is the jargon which the Mayor of the greatest City in the United States puts before the public in an official report, and which newspapers are not ashamed to praise as "beautiful English." It is nothing new to learn that our rulers are illiterate men, but that the stupendous exhibition of their ignorance contained in this message of the Mayor's should be cheered to the echo by public journals—*that* is something new, and something, moreover, which reflects little credit on journalists as a class. If Mr. HALL is the "scholar" of the Tammany gang, the other members of it, and their supporters, must be hopeless numskulls. Let them all make up a subscription and present their advocate, not with a service of plate, or a fool's cap, but with a copy of a good grammar, and then oblige him to study it in one of the schools where corporal punishment has not been abolished.

Signs and Portents.

Dr. CUMMING, the eminent prophet, was lately good enough to postpone the destruction of the world a million of years or so beyond the unpleasantly near date he had previously fixed. Within a few months past he may have found reason to revise his opinion. Certainly, rarely before in so brief a period have been crowded together such a multitude of signs and portents. Not to speak of the Battle of Armageddon and the fate of the Horned Beast—which long looked-for events many first-class modern prophets find agreeably realized in the war just ended—we have had of late all over the world an abundance of rather startling physical phenomena. Whether or not there is any soundness in the theory first advanced by French *savans*, and renewed by the English electrician, Mr. VARLEY, that earthquakes are the result of the action of adverse subterranean currents of electricity, there has been for some time past unusual activity in these forces. From time to time, nearly the whole surface of the globe has been upheaved in the most unaccountable manner, and this, too, in places and climates where earthquakes were previously thought to be impossible. From South America, unstable always, one expects nothing better. But San Francisco is now shaken so often and so regularly that it can scarcely be regarded as resting on *terra firma* at all. Even here, in New-York, we have had a perceptible shock, and a day or two since we heard that Quebec was similarly treated.

To be sure, these were the merest baby earthquakes, the play of that mysterious and terrible power whose wrath vented itself so awfully in China, when the town of Bathang, in the province of Se-chuen, was destroyed. The ground yawned in deep fissures, and rocked like the sea in storms; the buildings were everywhere flung down, and nearly twenty-five hundred of the luckless inhabitants perished in the ruins. One of the South American republics, within a comparatively recent period, was the scene of a similar, and quite as appalling, disaster, with the dreadful addition that the victims were literally swallowed up in the earth. Nor have the other elements displayed less abnormal violence. Across almost the entire breadth of our Continent, from south-west to north-east, there has swept a tornado, the like of which for fury and destructiveness has seldom been known. St. Louis, at least, will long remember it, as well as the many other towns lying in the broad swathe of devastation it has made from the Mississippi to the ocean. The little town of Windham, in Massachusetts, is its most recent victim, and let us hope its last, before it blows itself out in vain fury on the sea.

The waters, too, have been, in their turn, quite as reckless and uncontrolled. Everywhere is the same story of unexampled floods, with here and there a submerged city, like New-Orleans or Vienna, to count among their unusual trophies. Lesser signs have not been wanting. Boiling springs, that have gone on placidly simmering for centuries, suddenly stop, and volcanoes, as long extinct, burst all at once into unreasonable eruption. Meteors trouble every quarter of the heavens, and no doubt people of the proper texture of imagination can detect those cloudy battles that were wont of old to prefigure all momentous changes.

Perhaps, as a local portent quite as strange and disquieting as any of these, we ought to record the publication of a sham called "Controller CONNOLLY'S report." A lame and unveracious report, certainly, but still a report, and so not to be expected in the "Ring" order of things. In this the prophets of evil have assuredly food for any amount of unpleasant augury, and if the distinguished seer above referred to does not accelerate the end of all things in accordance with these unmistakable indications, he will have earned the distrust of all true believers in the Cumming cataclysm. In the meantime, awaiting with due apprehension the verification of these predictions, science might profitably explore the secret of this combined revolt of the forces of nature.

The Political Tendency of Modern Catholicism.

A great change is to be marked in the tone and purpose of the Ultramontane journals of Europe within the past six months. It is desirable to call attention to it here, because of the fact that the same change has taken place in the Roman Catholic journals of our own country. Pending the session of the Vatican Council, and for some time after its adjournment, or more properly its suspension, the extreme advocates of the Papacy directed their attention to the spiritual relations of the Church, as affected by the doctrine of infallibility. All efforts on the part of liberal Catholics, or of Protestants, to point out the exclusively political results which must flow from the enunciation of the dogma, were denounced as schismatic and distracting when urged by Catholic writers, and as based on misrepresentation when urged by Protestants. It was alleged that the unquestioned supremacy of the Pope as the spiritual head of the Church was absolutely indispensable to the idea of the Church itself, but that his dominion was purely spiritual, and that whether or not the Council should declare him infallible, the duties of Catholics as citizens would remain undisturbed by that fact.

The day that saw the enunciation of the dogma of infallibility saw the declaration of war by NAPOLEON III., whose armed intervention had long sustained the temporal power of the Pope. The opening scenes of the war had no sooner made it plain that this support must be withdrawn, than the Italian nation seized the golden moment, and re-incorporated the long-sundered States of the Church with the body of Italy. M. RENAN has eloquently recounted the compensation that Italy has been compelled to pay for having furnished the world with the marvelous institution of the Papacy. This was in 1869. He could not have supposed that within a year that burdensome debt would be canceled, and Italy would have entered fully on the progress that comes by gentle processes and slow stages, but which ends in adequate development.

No sooner did the Ultramontane Press perceive that the temporal power of the Pope was wholly gone, than the idea of his purely spiritual office was flung aside. Every agency was immediately invoked, and has been urged with increasing energy to the present moment, to concentrate the feelings of the Catholics of the world on the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. In Europe, deputations were obtained to visit Rome and bear to the Vatican the most extravagant expressions of sympathy with the presumed sufferings, and of indignation at the assumed wrongs, of His Holiness. The Pope, who had been represented as having to the world at large relations of a spiritual nature alone, was suddenly metamorphosed. His spiritual attributes were ignored, and it was insisted that the object of all true Catholics' prayers and endeavors should be his release from his present degradation. Wherever the Roman Catholic Press could make itself felt—in the churches, in society, in the Representative Assemblies, and in one case in the Cabinet—the Catholic "heart was fired" with zeal for the political re-endowment of the Pope, whom a few months previously the same Press had upheld as having a "kingdom not of this world."

The same change took place in this country, though in a smaller degree, because public attention had not previously been drawn so closely to the political tendencies of the new Jesuitical dogma of infallibility. Our people will not have forgotten the meetings called to sympathize with the Pope, nor the promptness with which certain demagogues made haste to attend and address them. Of course, no one here dreaded, as many did in European countries, the effect of this spirit in bringing on forcible interference in the affairs of Italy, and precipitating a religious war on the Continent. But the tendency in both cases was of the same nature; it was the inevitable tendency to involve the adherents of the infallible Pope in political efforts to maintain his temporal supremacy. As far as may be judged by the tone of the Roman Catholic Press, and of the official publications of the Church authorities, this tendency grows more marked with the passage of time. There are more and more frequent threats mingled with the appeals to the affection of Catholics for the Pope; the purposes of the secret society of former members of the Papal army forming throughout Europe are spoken of with unmistakable bad temper; the priesthood is exhorted to use its influence in political controversies; and in some instances the protestation of Profs. DOLLINGER and FRIEDRICH, of Munich, that they cannot reconcile allegiance to their Government with allegiance to an infallible Pope, is accepted, and they are frankly told that in that case the sovereignty of the Pope must prevail. And this spirit finds expression in the United States the more plainly in connection with the great jubilee of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope's accession. It was the logical consequence of the peculiar doctrine of an infallible head to the Catholic Church, that the energies of the Church should be enlisted when the temporal dignity of its head was in question. Political activity was sure to result from the open enunciation of the infallibility dogma. In no country in the world is political activity in a vast religious organization, like that of the Catholic Church, so certain and so dangerous as in our own.

Arms and the Men.

It may not be, and probably is not, generally known to the business world, that there is a Company in this City, having its office at No. 319 Broadway, with the sounding title of the "United States Regulation Fire-arms Company." Although not composed of military men or gunsmiths, and having no factory or workshop of any kind for the manufacture of fire-arms, this Company stands ready to supply the world with guns and rifles of the most approved pattern, at the shortest notice. It pretends to own the "patent rights," whatever they may be, of what is known as the "Allin gun"—a species of war arm that used to be manufactured at the Springfield Armory, but which has been superseded by a better invention, and its manufacture stopped by order of Gen. SHERMAN. The President of this Company, as we find by an advertising circular now before us, is Mr. JAMES H. INGERSOLL, a furniture dealer of this City, well known to our City officials for the munificent upholstery which he supplies for the municipal offices, and the equally munificent bills for the same that are presented to the Controller for payment. The Vice-President is Mr. A. D. DICKINSON, a dealer in saddlery hardware. The General Agent of the Company is Mr. CHAS. H. GREEN, who is also a general agent for Mr. PETER B. SWEENY in divers transactions in which that eminent City official is engaged. WM. M. TWEED is also reported to be duly represented in the Company, though we are not certain of the name of the man who acts as his "dummy." Altogether, the Company is a comfortable little "Ring" arrangement, got up by our Tammany officials for the purpose of turning an honest penny, now and then, outside of the drudgery of political life.

Well, what of it? the reader may ask. Listen and we will tell you. Among the innumerable tricks and frauds which rendered the last Legislature at Albany both famous and infamous, was one in which this "United States Regulation Fire-arms Company" had a deep interest. It was accidentally discovered one day that a bill which had passed the Assembly, had got a clause tacked on to it, by some mysterious process, written with pen and ink on a small piece of paper, appropriating $350,000 out of the State Treasury for the purpose of supplying the State with new arms, or old ones altered, and specifying that the new weapon should be none other than this obsolete "Allin" patent breech-loader. When the trick was discovered, the fact was communicated to Gov. HOFFMAN, who, finding that a fuss was going to be made about the bare-faced swindle, informed the concoctors of the scheme that he would not sign the bill, and advised them not to push it any further. The project was thereupon abandoned, and no effort was made to pass the bill through the Senate. Subsequently, however, a provision was inserted in the General Appropriation bill, assigning $250,000 for the purchase of new arms, or the alteration of old ones, for the use of the National Guard. No specific pattern was named in the appropriation, but the Governor was authorized to appoint a commission to examine the various patterns that might be submitted for their inspection, and to decide (subject to the Governor's approval,) which kind should be adopted. In pursuance of this provision, the Governor appointed as such Commissioners, three officers of his Staff, viz., Adjutant-Gen. TOWNSEND, Inspector-Gen. MCQUADE, and Chief of Ordnance, Gen. JOHNSON. The Commissioners are now engaged in the performance of their duty. They held two or three sessions in this City during the past week, and are to meet again in Albany today. All the latest inventions in fire-arms have been, or will be, submitted for their inspection, and it is of the utmost importance that they should select the best. The policy of making any change in the State arms at the present time, when the prospect of their being called into use is so very remote, may be questioned; but, since that step has already been decided on, the Commissioners should see to it that a quarter of a million of dollars of the people's money is not squandered in the purchase of an inferior weapon that has already gone, or is fast going, out of date. The prevailing impression among the manufacturers and dealers in fire-arms is that the decision of the Commissioners is already a foregone conclusion, and that this "United States Regulation Fire-arms Company" is to get the contract through political influence, irrespective of the merits of the guns which they present for approval. The eyes of the public, and more especially of the entire National Guard of the State, are on them, and we hope their decision will be such as to disprove the wide-spread belief that the appropriation was intended from the start as simply a "job" to put money in the pockets of a few "Ring" politicians.

MINOR TOPICS.

We notice that some of the Ring organs are disposed to take credit to themselves for "devoting such a large portion of their valuable space" to a full reprint of Mayor HALL'S message and the accompanying documents. They probably think that the public are unaware of the fact that every line of these ponderous documents is paid for as an advertisement, in the "nine daily and nine weekly" corporation papers. Bearing in mind this fact, it is easy to understand why Mayor HALL should take advantage of his official position to fill his annual message with special pleading in behalf of the Ring, to which he belongs, and covert attacks upon the National Government and the Republican Party. By this means he is enabled to get a wide circulation for what purports to be an official document, but which is really a Democratic speech, and at the same time saddle the cost of its publication mainly on Republican tax-payers.

Hon. E. R. HOAR has declined the dinner tendered him in acknowledgment of his public services, and particularly of his services rendered as member of the Joint High Commission, on the ground that until the treaty is ratified, it is not becoming in him to comment upon it. He alludes, however, to several points of great public interest. He says that "the whole negotiation was conducted on the side of the British Commissioners with delicacy, friendliness and consideration;" that on our side certainly nothing was exhibited of the "temper of the demagogue or the bully," which is a very obvious slap at Hon. B. F. BUTLER; and that, nevertheless, the work was arduous, and there were "several occasions when the Commissioners began to think that the difficulties of adjustment would prove insurmountable." These expressions can only heighten the fervor with which right-minded men will join with Judge HOAR in "the confident hope that the treaty will do something for the advancement of civilization and peace among all the nations of the earth, and in this hope invoke for it 'the considerate judgment of mankind and the blessing of heaven!'" Among those who signed the letter of invitation were CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and R. H. DANA, Jr.,—perhaps the two men best informed in international law in the country—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Prof. LOWELL, and Mr. EMERSON.

Gen. TROCHU'S defense of his military action in Paris will be awaited with interest. It was made at great length yesterday before the National Assembly. Among other things, he stated that he early wrote to NAPOLEON to recall the army of BAZAINE to Paris. But had BAZAINE returned, it is doubtful if TROCHU could have used his forces to any better advantage than he did the army he had there. French authorities establish the fact that the siege of Paris was conducted by an army never more than one half, and most of the time only one third, the number of the garrison. The victory was won, not by numbers, but by knowledge and discipline, and it is probable that an increase of the French garrison would only have resulted in the more rapid approach of starvation.

Evil results from the ruthless punishment of the Communists of Paris have always been looked for, and they are now promised in definite, and what may be called official, form. The "International Society," which is the central organization of European socialists, has issued a manifesto calling on its members to "avenge their slaughtered brethren." This call seems to promise an era of assassination, and there is promised for M. THIERS the bloody fate of PRIM. Of course, such a crime is not impossible, but it is probable that the fears in regard to it are exaggerated. The French people are the most savage of the savage when acting in masses. The fury of a French mob is more bloodthirsty and indiscriminate than the fury of any other mob, but the individual Frenchman is not generally such stuff as assassins are made of. During the long reign of the second Emperor, when he walked and rode and slept surrounded by triple guards of disguised policemen, most of the objects of their suspicion were foreigners, and not Frenchmen.

It would not be at all surprising if an action for defamation of character were brought by MOSES TAYLOR, E. D. BROWN, J. J. ASTOR, GEORGE K. SISTARE, EDWARD SCHELL, and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS against Controller CONNOLLY. The report of the Controller, just published shows these men to have been either dupes or deceivers, in November last, and the damage to their character is equally serious in either case. We have already called attention to the fact that the Controller reports the net debt of the City and County to have been $72,899,685, only two months after ASTOR, ROBERTS & Co. certified that it was but $48,644,487. There appears to be an equally wide discrepancy between the whitewashers and the whitewashed, in respect to the time that will be required to extinguish the debt. The whitewashers said "that at the rate at which the redemption of the debt has been provided for during the period of the office of the present Controller, the whole City debt, as above, will be extinguished in less than twelve years." Controller CONNOLLY, on the other hand asserts, and goes into a lengthy calculation to prove, that the City debt will be extinguished in 1911, or twenty-nine years after the time stated by ASTOR, ROBERTS & Co. It is the height of ingratitude for "Slippery" DICK to "go back" on his friends in this manner, and if they know their rights, and "knowing dare maintain," they assuredly will call the Controller to a sharp account.

Amid the numerous bad measures passed by the last Legislature, it is pleasant to notice the success of one which is of unquestionable value to the Port of New-York. Several dock-owners of Brooklyn applied to the Legislature for a bill allowing them to extend certain piers in the East River, sufficient to enable them to receive and accommodate ocean steamers. The proposed extension applies to piers between the Fulton and the Atlantic ferries, and opinions of competent authority were secured as to the effect of the extension on the channel. The bill has been signed by the Governor, and steps will be immediately taken to take advantage of its provisions. As the wharf property in this section of Brooklyn is improved by individual owners by means of warehouses and permanent machinery, giving great security and dispatch in the loading and unloading of vessels, the extended piers will add largely to the capacity of the port for the transaction of valuable freight business.

Gov. HOFFMAN has at length sent to the Secretary of State's office without his signature the bill appropriating two millions of dollars in aid of the Midland and Adirondack Railroads. These two roads are the most important public works now in progress in the State, and their completion would largely and directly benefit at least two-thirds of the inhabitants of the State. They would especially benefit this City, and the Governor's approval of the bill would have been gratifying to the Chamber of Commerce and to most of our merchants and business men. Without expressing any opinion upon the course of the Governor in refusing to sign the bill, it is sufficient to note that every one of the reasons which he gives for withholding his signature would apply with equal force to the Viaduct Railroad bill, which the Governor signed without the least hesitation, although the amount of the public's money appropriated, without their consent, in aid of the enterprise was more than double that asked for the Midland and Adirondack Roads.

The Department of Public Works must be blessed with a model book-keeper; he has a faculty of making appropriations tally so nicely with expenditures as to avoid all trouble about a balance-sheet. Thus we find, in the table of expenditures of the Department for the past year, that there was appropriated the sum of $35,000 for "furnishing offices and chambers for Mayor and Assistant Aldermen," and $35,000 for "furnishing and fitting up offices for the Department of Public Works;" and, what is most remarkable, the cost of these two widely different jobs proved to be precisely the same—not a cent being left over of either appropriation. It would be a curiosity to see the contractor for those two furnishing jobs, and a still greater curiosity to get a look at his bill of items.

A dispatch to an evening paper, which has not been very fortunate in its Washington news, conveys the rumor that Senator SUMNER is to receive the appointment of member of the Geneva Board of Arbitrators from Gen. GRANT, and that he would not be indisposed to accept it. In moral qualities Mr. SUMNER certainly would be fitted for any position requiring downright honesty and a keen sense of justice. But he has, probably, had as much of the pure drudgery of public life as he cares for, and can find many employments more congenial to him than the tedious investigation of facts bearing on the *Alabama* claims.

Details of the horrible fate of the coolie ship *Don Juan* reveal the fact that the vessel was set on fire by entrapped coolies. The crew left the ship with the hatches fastened down, and five hundred of the imprisoned human beings perished by fire and suffocation before the hatches were sufficiently burned to be broken through. It seems that the vessel was well known in San Francisco as a coolie trader, and has fitted out several times in that port without hindrance. The Californian conscience does not yet respond to the claims of Chinamen for protection.

WEST POINT.

The Baird and Fleckinger Trouble—Conclusion of the Work of the Committee—Departure of the President and Suite—Order of Merit of the Graduates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, June 13.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of discipline at West Point brought its labors to a close today, and the report will be immediately submitted to the authorities in Washington. The proceedings developed no new circumstances in regard to the causes which led to the investigation, the expulsion from the post of Cadets BAIRD and FLECKINGER, and the general drift of the examination was directed to a comparison of the present condition of the Academy with that of previous years. The system of discipline at present in existence, which has been adopted from the French military tactics, was viewed with disfavor by the veterans of the old school, as involving a less close application to the principles of obedience and respect inseparable from the perfect organization of an army, but the moral feeling pervading the cadets of this year's class are pronounced superior to that of of any other which ever preceded it. Pending the result of was decision in Washington, increasing interest is felt in the BAIRD and FLECKINGER trouble at the Academy, and though their reappointment for the 1st of July indicates an apparent settlement of the dispute as far as the Government is concerned, it is by no means certain that the end of the trouble has yet been reached. There is no disposition on the part of the cadets to conceal their antagonism to these gentlemen for their alleged dishonorable conduct in making false representations to the sentinel, and they openly avow their intention cutting of all intercourse with them, save what the requirements of duty demand. The Government, acting on the principle that a single offense of this description ought not entail complete expulsion, and that an additional year's service in the Academy fully atones for it, has pledged itself to the support of the two cadets against insult and injury, and have threatened summary punishment against any who should endeavor in the future to render their stay in the Academy unbearable. It is not probable by any overt act that the cadets themselves will endeavor to accomplish the object they sought to attain in their action last Winter, but a persistence in their present determination will create such interminable ill-feelings and bickerings as will constantly keep this subject before the public in some of its features. An attempt is now being made to conciliate them to the return of the expelled cadets, but what the result will be it is difficult to imagine. The first week in the month of July after they are all reinstated will determine the manner in which BAIRD and FLICKINGER will be treated by the cadets generally; and if no abatement is produced in the present feeling of hostility toward them, the troubles of the Academy will recommence anew.

The President and suite, accompanied by Major-Gen. MEADE, left here today for Long Branch, the ceremonies attending the annual examination here having been practically terminated.

Appended is a list of the names of the graduates in their order of merit, as determined by the Board and read this evening on parade. It is but fair, however, to mention that the list is not altogether to be taken as an index of the mental capacities of the graduates, as in a few well-known instances some trifling acts of carelessness have brought men on a lower rank whose other qualifications should have entitled them to higher positions:

Nos.		Nos.		Nos.	
1.	Urisson.	15.	Woodruff, M.	29.	Fernance.
2.	Steever.	16.	Walker, L. H	30.	Robinson.
3.	Ayers.	17.	Poillon.	31.	Wheeler.
4.	Russell.	18.	Kingsbury.	32.	Brush.
5.	Anderson.	19.	Nave.	33.	Webster.
6.	Goddard.	20.	Schwalhoe.	34.	Ward.
7.	Edmunds.	21.	McKinny.	35.	Guard.
8.	Stewart.	22.	Allison.	36.	Mumford.
9.	Morrison.	23.	Hickey.	37.	Grant.
10.	Davis.	24.	Ribbel.	38.	Townsend.
11.	Woodruff, C A	25.	Chase.	39.	Hoag.
12.	Wyatt.	26.	White.	40.	Roe.
13.	Mott.	27.	Knox.	41.	Pardee.
14.	Bacon.	28.	Mansfield.		

SHORETELLE was not examined, being sick in the hospital. DAVENPORT was absent, and not examined, having been suspended by command of Col. PITCHER.

P. J. F.

BOSTON'S BIG JUBILEE.

The Projector's Personal History of Its Inception and Birth.

New-York's Great Danger and Narrow Escape.

Mr. Gilmore's Experience With the Solid Men and Art Critics of Boston—Rich Passages from a Remarkable Book.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BOSTON, Tuesday, June 13, 1871.

I have succeeded in procuring advance sheets of Mr. P. S. GILMORE's history of the stupendous Peace Jubilee of Summer before last, which is to be published the last of this month, and is looked for with a great deal of concern, many hints having been thrown out from time to time the last year regarding its contents. I have galloped through it, and find it to be a literary curiosity, only equaled, perhaps, by the diary of SIR SAMUEL PEPYS, to which work indeed it bears some resemblance. There is nothing big or little that has escaped the historian's attention and record. From the names of every orchestral player and chorister, to the very casks of nails and feet of timber used in the construction of the overgrown shed, ambitiously called a "Coliseum," all is faithfully chronicled. What Mr. GILMORE thought; what Mr. GILMORE said to Mrs. GILMORE; what Mrs GILMORE said to Mr. GILMORE; what they both said to each other, and to all the neighbors—all is set down with the exactness, for instance, of the reported evidence before a Joint High Commission. Mr. GILMORE's account of his interviews with Governors, Mayors, and other dignitaries, civil and social, bears a strong resemblance to Mark Twain's report of the great beef claim. The changes are rung on "I have called on you, Mr. Governor, or Mr. Mayor to explain," &c., and Mr. Governor or Mr. Mayor always congratulates Mr. GILMORE on the magnitude or stupendousness of the undertaking, in terms only a shade less extravagant than Mr. GILMORE himself employs. The writer expresses certain dislikes for certain gentlemen, a leading merchant, critics and musicians, and indulges, as has been prophesied by many of his ardent friends he would, in caustic and sarcastic comments on their treatment of him and his Idea. But the subjects of these comments will doubtless not be affected or disturbed any more than the many men of ordinary calibre or social position whom Mr. GILMORE very vigorously "puffs," exhausting the dictionary in his use of epithets, will find themselves any more famous or exalted among their fellows. When Mr. GILMORE speaks approvingly of a cornet-player we may believe and indorse him. But when he talks about his "noble friend," Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., we may, at least, question the truth, if not the taste of the epithets "great-hearted," "model of American industry, enterprise, executive ability, discipline," "possessed of every trait" that makes him an "Emperor in the world of commerce," which I find on page 307 of the book. It is very plain to see that the dislike he expresses for the certain gentlemen I have alluded to, was induced solely by their unwillingness to believe in him or the jubilee, and they are, of course, credited with no virtues to speak of; while those, on the other hand, who did find it in their hearts or tongues to conceive or express any faith or hope in the project, command his unstinted admiration. The really worthy individuals, artists, whom the author very gushingly commends, are under no obligation for his "complimentary notices." The book bristles with capitals, exclamation points; and the adjectives "great," "immense," and the like, are tossed about recklessly. New words are coined, such as "festivalist," "jubileeist," and the birth-place of the writer is revealed in frequent Hibernicisms in the way of mixed metaphors. But to the book itself.

Though Boston had the glory of its development, New-York had the honor of giving birth to Mr. GILMORE's great idea:

> "In June of 1867 Mr. P. S. GILMORE was passing a few days in New-York, and it was at this time that the first thought of a national jubilee to commemorate the restoration of peace throughout the land flashed upon his mind. The carrying out of the idea he well knew would afford an opportunity for the grandest musical festival the world had ever known. The scenes with which he was then surrounded immediately lost their interest, and he became absorbed by the grandeur of his conception. The general plan of the scheme, as afterward adopted, seemed at once to unfold itself. Indeed, had the scenes of Broadway been instantly changed by the wand of a magician, they could not have been transformed into a series of more enchanting dissolving views than were vividly portrayed to him like a panorama of the coming event. A vast structure rose up before him, filled with the loyal of the land, through whose lofty arches a chorus of ten thousand voices, and the harmony of a thousand instruments, rolled their sea of sound, accompanied by the chiming of bells and the booming of cannon,—all pouring forth their praise and gratulation in loud hosannas, with all the majesty and grandeur of which music seemed capable. As his imagination revelled in the scenes his thought pictured, every nerve quivered with the intensity of his delight, and he was impressed with all the fervor of religious belief that it was his especial mission to carry out the sublime conception."

He at once saw the necessity of moving cautiously, feeling, he says, with almost prophetic instinct, that it would take two years to realize the full development of his inspiring vision; and recognized the importance of keeping the matter a profound secret until the grand moment should come when he could spring it upon the world in complete and majestic proportions. But being a dutiful and loving husband he could not refrain from taking his wife, "his nearest and dearest friend," into his confidence:

> "He had longed for the moment to impart the great secret to the trusted one at home, whom he expected to astonish,—and he did astonish her! Her eyes were fixed upon him during the delivery of his speech with apprehensive solicitude, and at its close she exclaimed with amazement, "Why, are you crazy? Have you lost your senses?" This sudden and unexpected reply, this unappreciative reception of the first announcement of his scheme he accepted as a declaration of war; and then and there took place the first of the series of battles that had to be fought ere the peace jubilee became a triumphant success. The one from whom he had always received the greatest encouragement and sympathy in every enterprise, actually doubting his sanity, was a severe check at the very outset."

This little home skirmish plainly betokened the necessity of making preparations for a long siege. For over a month he brooded over his project in silence, and then he determined to let the matter rest for the present, with the reservation that if it should stand the test of time and "continue its struggle in his mind for light and existence with the same fervor and spirit which then lent it strength and inspiration, the carrying out of the National Peace Jubilee was simply a question of time." It did stand this test, and by-and-by he made up his mind to communicate his secret to others, and so, "on a beautiful September morning," he went to see Major CHARLES O. ROGERS, now deceased, of the Boston *Journal*, one of his warmest and most respected friends. The Major listened, was astounded, said it was "an idea for an Emperor, and would take an Emperor to carry it out," but, to the great dismay and sorrow of the projector, declared that it couldn't be accomplished, and counselled him to give up the thought of it at once. Though disappointed, he resolved not to give it up, but make it the work of his life. He felt that the time for pressing the subject was not then, but would be when the Presidential campaign of 1868 should end, and GRANT be proclaimed President. So he went about building castles, or big coliseums, in the air, figuring out estimates of the cost of such a building as he had concluded must be erected, drafting plans to be followed in the gigantic preliminary work, arranging astounding prospectuses, "the prominent features written quite large, and all the lines to be displayed in print underscored with red ink," preparing the wonder-inspiring programmes, and conducting himself generally in such a mysterious way, that many of his friends set him down as growing "queer." The election over, "a fair field and a clear political sky, at last," Mr. GILMORE made ready to strike for the jubilee. Boston was not at first chosen as the place for the holding of the Festival. The idea of having it in Washington at Inauguration time was first entertained, but this not being feasible, New-York was chosen. So he went to the Metropolis, talked with STETSON, of the Astor; THEODORE THOMAS and some others, "prospected" points in the Central Park, suitable for the location of the Coliseum already built in his mind, and in order to see what could be done in the way of procuring the services of the twenty thousand children of the public schools, one of his pet features, went to "interview" Mr. THOMAS BOESE, of the Board of Education; and this is his report, a rich production:

> "At the moment of entering that gentleman's office he was entertaining some visitors with information upon the school system, and looked askance at the new arrival; but upon hearing the announcement 'from Boston,' he came forward with great politeness, and asked 'Boston' to be seated. The word 'Boston' seemed to fall upon the cultured ear of Mr. BOESE with an effect which at once commanded his attention and respect. It was a slight but positive indication that wherever education is the most interesting subject, there Boston is sure to find a welcome and command attention. * * * * After apologizing for being unable to attend to 'Boston' immediately, Mr. BOESE drew his chair quite close to that occupied by his caller, and appeared to anticipate a very interesting interview.
>
> 'Well, Sir, what is the good news from Boston? When did you leave there? Are you connected with the public schools?' and a few kindred questions, soon brought the musical missionary to the point.
>
> 'I have called upon you,' said the latter, 'to ask a few questions relating to music in the public schools; to learn to what extent it is taught in New-York, and if children receive sufficient instruction in that branch to enable them to sing well together in large numbers.'
>
> 'Well,' replied Mr. BOESE, 'we employ many of the very best music-teachers, and our children are supposed to be as far advanced and as proficient in music as those of any other city.'
>
> 'Quite enough,' said Mr. GILMORE; 'My reason for seeking the information is this: Here is the prospectus of a musical festival. If you will be kind enough to read it you will see that one of the features which it embraces is a chorus of *twenty thousand* children, about which I wish to speak to you.'
>
> Upon hearing the announcement, TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN, Mr. BOESE pushed his chair back some distance, and, gazing at the speaker with a look of utter astonishment, commenced unfolding the large sheet handed to him. As each conspicuous head-line met his eye, he looked from the paper to his visitor with a puzzled, doubtful expression, as if he took him for a lunatic.
>
> Mr. BOESE did not take the trouble to read the details; he simply glanced hastily at the prominent lines: 'ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS;' 'TEN THOUSAND MIXED VOICES in Oratorio Chorus;' 'TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN in National Airs;' 'Building to Hold FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE." "Expense about TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS." "A MILLION STRANGERS WILL VISIT NEW-YORK," &c., &c. He had seen all this, or all he wanted to see of it, had folded the paper, and was on his feet in far less time than one of these lines could be written.
>
> "BEAU-TI-FUL!" said he, handing back the manuscript, in a voice which fell upon his visitor's ear with an effect decidedly otherwise than beautiful.
>
> "Well," said the latter, completely nonplussed at the state of things, and making the best effort to recover from the embarrassment which the reception of his "great idea" occasioned, "Well, what do you think of it?"
>
> "WON-DER-FUL!" exclaimed the man of learning, opening the door for Mr. GILMORE to depart; at the same time adding, "As important business requires my immediate attention, I must bid you good morning."
>
> "Well," communed the departing visitor with himself as he left the office, "this don't look much like having a Peace Jubilee in New-York! Probably the astonished Mr. BOESE is now telling his dozen friends" (who were in sight in adjoining apartments during the interview) "all about 'a very narrow escape, gentlemen—a very narrow escape.'"

This experience grieved but by no means disheartened him. He made further investigations, and by the aid of Col. FRANK E. HOWE, obtained a few friends for his project; but after awhile he saw that New-York couldn't be made to take enthusiastically to it, and therefore he decided to at once begin active "prospecting" in Boston. The time for holding the jubilee, after mature deliberation, was fixed for the middle of June. The length of the festival, and the character of its programme, were decided on, and then the work of procuring substantial "backers" was begun. It moved not at all rapidly or encouragingly. He first had his prospectus printed in big type, and in pamphlet form, and then started out. He first tried to enlist the aid of the Grand Army of the Republic, through Gen. OSBORNE, then its Commander here, but in this did not succeed. Then he cautiously unfolded his plan to the representative gentlemen of the Press of the City, they promising to regard it as a secret for the present, and did succeed.

> "The kind feeling manifested by all toward the enterprise, and the general unanimity that prevailed in its favor, satisfied him that editors were men of marvelous comprehension."

Next he sought his professional friends. CARL ZERRAHN "caught the full spirit of the idea," promised his aid, and wrote him a show-letter. Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, director of the Boston Conservatory of Music, took the prospectus.

> "As he progressed his breathing grew louder and quicker, his eye flashed with excitement as his fertile imagination pictured the enlivening scenes; and as his mind grasped the magnitude of the harmonious feast, which seemed to fill him with wonder, he closed the book, and exclaimed with inspired fervor: 'O, this is glorious! How long have you had this idea? I heartily congratulate you upon such a sublime conception,' and warmly grasping the hand of his visitor, he added, 'If you never go one step further toward carrying out your plan than in simply presenting the idea as you now have done, the musical profession will owe you a monument.'"

Mr. EICHBERG also gave Mr. GILMORE a show-letter, and promised him his support. Mr. GILMORE is careful to point out that the thought of possible pecuniary gain through the fulfillment of his plan did not in the least influence these gentlemen in their view of it. Now, having secured the promise of co-operation from the Press and the most eminent musicians of the town, he turned his attention to the critics, or, as the historian expresses it, "the musical *dilettanti—the connoisseurs and carpers.*" These were Mr. JOHN S. DWIGHT, of *Dwight's Journal of Music*, LORING B. BARNES, then Secretary, and Dr. J. B. UPHAM, President of the Handel and Hadyn Society. The former gave him no encouragement, the second was excessively enthusiastic, and the third was courteous, kind, but not promising. Mr. GILMORE never liked these people, especially Mr. DWIGHT, because they worshiped high art, and had no patience with slam-bang, but he had made up his mind to forget all enmities, and drown all feeling in behalf of the great object. His interview with Mr. DWIGHT is thus described:

> —"He entered the classic chamber of the great expounder of musical art in Boston.
>
> "Good morning, Mr. DWIGHT."
>
> "Good morning," in a very subdued tone was the reply.
>
> "Mr. DWIGHT," said the intruder, "I have come to see you on a very important musical matter, and though I have no reason to expect any favors from you, judging from the past, yet, recognizing the position which you hold, I feel it my duty to acquaint you with an important movement now going on."
>
> This straightforward little address rather nettled Mr. DWIGHT, who replied, "O, I am weary and tired of all such things! I wish that ——" The rest of the remark was inaudible.
>
> "Here is the prospectus of a musical festival," continued the visitor; "if you will take the trouble to read it, and"—"What is it? What is it?" interrupted Mr. DWIGHT, hurriedly and peevishly, as his eyes fell upon the printed pages. In a low, mumbling undertone, he read, "'Great National Peace Jubilee and Musical Festival'—Oh, you know, I never like these g-r-e-a-t things," said he, ironically, continuing to scan the prospectus. * * * Mr. DWIGHT continued to read the marvelous tale before him, interlarding with painful groans the variety of monster musical features that filed along under his optics. Indigestion was already setting in. It was too much of a "pot-*pour*-I" to ever think of serving up, and there were indications that anger and wrath would fall upon the head of him who dare attempt the preparation of such an incomprehensible feast. * * * *
>
> As he finished the alarming sketch of the coming Saengerfest, he raised his arms, gave a fearful growl and stood for once in his life, bold and defiant as a lion in the path. "Such an idea as this," said he, "a national jubilee to commemorate the restoration of peace, ought not to spring from—it ought to spring from the people (ought not to spring from the individual before him," was no doubt upon his tongue's end.) "Any such movement as this," he continued, "should appear as if it were the spontaneous act of a whole community."
>
> "I agree with you exactly, Mr. DWIGHT," &c. &c.

And now he made his way into the circles of the solid men of Boston, knowing that a nod from them would bring the moneyed interests into line, and set the ball in motion. Pre-eminent among them stands Hon. WILLIAM GRAY, and upon him he began to operate. Mr. GRAY received him politely, but frigidly, and in a few words dismissed him with the promise that he would look at his papers and in four days give him an answer:

> "The morning of the fourth day of probation dawned. He seemed to have been years on the anxious seat since his first interview with Mr. GRAY. Now, that he was again on his way to see him and learn his decision, he felt somewhat like a criminal going up for sentence after trial. Yet when he found himself in the presence of Mr. GRAY, his genial manner somewhat reassured him; and with a 'Good morning, Sir,' he awaited what that gentleman had to say. 'Mr. GILMORE, be seated.'
>
> The latter had hardly taken a seat when Mr. GRAY, without further colloquy, said, with an inclination of his head in the direction of a desk a short distance off, 'There is your book, and there are your letters. I invited some gentlemen to consider your matter, and they came to the conclusion not to become interested in it at present.' No words can express the feelings of regret with which the anxious visitor listened to this announcement.
>
> 'Well, Mr. GRAY,' was the response, 'I am sorry indeed to hear this decision. If I should conclude to go on, and should obtain encouragement from other quarters, do you think these gentlemen and yourself would alter your views, and give the plan your countenance and assistance at another time?'
>
> 'I can only say to you now,' replied Mr. GRAY, 'that, for my own part, I am not prepared to offer you any encouragement at present.'"

Mr. GILMORE at once decided that Mr. GRAY and his council of solid gentlemen had not the faintest conception of what the Jubilee was intended to be, and felt that they had lost a golden opportunity to make themselves and their city famous. Days of disappointment followed this rebuff, and Mr. GILMORE was very sad at the way in which Music, represented by himself, was received. In this extraordinary strain he writes:

> "O, music, most exalting and enobling of all the arts, and loftiest conception that ever filled the soul of man! Is it possible that thou art thus compelled to beg, and pray, and crave for such a hearing as would make the world marvel at thy power? Strike not a single discord in this great struggle, sound not one false note; thy tender wail will yet bring the aid thou seekest. Remember in this hour of thy trial that thou hast a hopeful example in religion herself, which for eighteen centuries has been forced to beg the privilege of serving man. Be not dejected and disheartened if the unfeeling and ungenerous refuse to hear and to aid thee. * * * Thou, O, music, the universal language of the soul, whose power can even 'soothe the savage heart,' shall yet come in thy all-conquering might, and take captive the hearts of men. Since the morning stars sang together thou hast been the great comforter of the sorrowing, inspirer of the brave, companion of the good, the friend of all. Into the dark fabric of the world's history, thou has woven golden threads of joy, and rescued from oblivion many a deed of love to move men's hearts to nobler issues. And now thou wouldst come in all thy majesty, as when on wings of heavenly light, thou comest to greet the Holy Child, and proclaim anew 'Peace and good will' to the stricken of our land!"

For awhile he rested, and then began again with renewed vigor. In order to let the people understand that his project was in no wise a political affair, he sought letters from representatives of the two great parties. He first called on Col. GREENE, the veteran editor of the Boston *Post*, and succeeded in getting a perfectly satisfactory letter from him; and then got Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE very enthusiastic and excited over the matter, and procured a letter from him. Several more musical people were visited and letters wrenched out of them, and then the well-reined gentlemen of the Press were allowed to issue in their papers simultaneously mysterious paragraphs hinting at the grand affair, but disclosing nothing that could injure it;—this to whet the curiosity of the world. In the meantime a rich vein was struck. One of the younger business men of a large dry goods firm planked his name down for $5,000 toward a guarantee fund, then M. M. BALLOU, of the St. James Hotel, signed for a thousand, and afterward Mr. OLIVER DITSON, Mr. HENRY MASON, of the organ firm of MASON & HAMLIN, PARKER & MILLS, of the Parker House, and others were induced to guarantee a thousand each. Mr. MASON, it seems, was just about to enter upon the enjoyment of a carefully-prepared dinner at the Parker House, when Mr. GILMORE handed him his prospectus, and this was the scene that followed, as the historian describes it:

> "Mr. MASON unfolded the handsomely-printed pages of the prospectus, and placed them in such a position as to have them before him while attending to the more substantial feast. He was just raising a spoonful of soup when probably 'great national jubilee' met his eye, and caused him to hesitate for a moment, the spoon slowly dropping to the plate without having fulfilled its mission. It seemed to the observer that Mr. MASON was mentally questioning: 'Soup first and jubilee afterward, or soup and jubilee together, which shall it be?' It turned out to be jubilee first and jubilee only, for he gave his whole attention to the prospectus."

The consequence was that the dinner was spoilt, and his name for a thousand was tossed at the great GILMORE. Elated by this success, the projector decided to allow the Press to fire off another volley of mystery. From each thousand dollar man Mr. GILMORE got letters; and he also had the good fortune to get the precious signatures of Mayor SHURTLEFF, Gov. BULLOCK, who was just retiring from office, and Lieut.-Gov. CLAFLIN, who was preparing to succeed him. And now at last the time had come when the full particulars of the stupendous affair could with safety be published to the world. So one bright morning the prospectus and all the letters of indorsement appeared in the Boston papers, with editorial notices, filling several columns, and created a profound sensation; and then the over-taxed brain and the over-worked body of the projector demanded rest, and Mr. GILMORE was confined to a sick bed for several days.

To his great mortification and consternation the publication of the full particulars of the project created very little enthusiasm among the people, but, and dreadful to relate, a great deal of ridicule, in which the villainous New-York Press sustained a large share. Subscriptions came almost to a dead stop, and Mr. GILMORE again paused to reflect. Various methods were then tried to raise the wind, but for a time none seemed to work satisfactorily. Several of those, too, who had given him their indorsement, notable among which were Mr. LORING B. BARNES and Mr. EICHBERG became cold and "oppressed with business cares," and "darkness closed in like a wall around the financial affairs of the undertaking." But still the indefatigable projector persevered, and gradually surmounted obstacles as they presented themselves. By slow degrees the confidence of the gentlemen of the School Committee was gained, so that preparations were begun for forming the great choir of children; and the work of forming the oratorio chorus, under the direction of Mr. EBEN TOURJEE, was, after many discouraging hitches, inaugurated. Nothing, however, could be done with the Handel and Haydn Society for a long time, and nothing could be got from the mass of merchants in the way of "financial encouragement." Yet the irrepressible GILMORE pressed on. Once he met the Commercial Club, entertained them so successfully by reading his prospectus and enthusiastically picturing the grandeur of the expected scene, that one worthy bank President was "moved to tears,"—but not, nor any other member of the club, to put his hand in his purse. But now again the tide turned, and Mr. GILMORE once more prospered famously. This was effected by his success in enlisted Mr. EBEN D. JORDAN, of the firm of JORDAN, MARSH & CO. Then more thousand dollars subscribers were received. But these were obtained always from the younger business men, the old school of active and the retired merchants refusing to lend the slightest encouragement to the enterprise. Then the work went on with more or less success. Difficulty after difficulty appeared, and was victoriously vanquished, but, of course, not until after an earnest fight, and by and by the Jubilee Association was formed. Then came the terrible battle over the proposition to place the Coliseum on the Common, in which the great mass of respectables were arrayed in solid phalanx against the *jubileeers*. Mr. GILMORE gives a great deal of space to this, and shows that it came within an ace of being the last straw of his burden and crushing the whole affair. After the citizens opposed to the Colesium on the Common had showed their strength, the committee, the *noble band*, as Mr. GILMORE terms them, held an awful solemn and saddening council. Somebody there said that things looked desperate, that money and success couldn't be obtained in the face of enraged public opinion, and that they must sacrifice pride and put their hands in their pockets. Mr. GILMORE's description of this is one of the most ridiculously dramatic passages in the book:

> "Then from out the noble band came a low wail; it was the voice of one who loved his fellow-man; it came like a warning, bidding all beware! There was danger in the path they had chosen and the work they proposed to perform; that it would be a miracle if they should succeed, and if not, great would be the punishment to all. And the voice was soft and full of sympathy, and the hearts of many were touched, when, with the fervor of feeling, and in deep sepulchral tones, it proclaimed, 'Who now hath the courage to succeed must be prepared to put his hands down—down very deep into his pockets.'
>
> As these solemn words fell upon the ear of that noble band, even the buoyant spirits of the able Secretary gave way, and dropping his pen as if it were useful no longer, in a low voice he said unto those who were near, '*This is the end of the Peace Jubilee.*' With this grave impression all went away."

Mr. GILMORE felt very badly at this time, and must have been a pitable and trying object to the patient, but perplexed wife at home:

> "Deep, deep, in the heart of the projector, as scored by a pen of iron was written these fearful words 'This is the end of the Peace Jubilee.' The writing upon the wall of the riotous King, in the days when Babylon was great among the nations, was not of more solemn import, or charged with deeper despair, or edged with a sharper pang. O, the agony of that night, no pen can portray, when all things seemed resolved into chaos, and darkness brooded over his soul. When the gale swoops down upon the mariner at sea, and his frail bark is tossed from billow to billow, through all the lengthened hours of the day, and the coming night only deepens the danger; when the angry clouds, sweeping from pole to pole, burst forth in fury, filling the vault of heaven with their roar, and through the crashing elements the lightning's flash cuts like a sword of fire, as if it were a battle of world against world. O, then, it is that he who on the shivering deck has stood amid the raging tempest, throughout the long and dreary night, watches with eager eye and welcome with gladsome heart, the first faint blushes of the breaking day, with hope that calm may come again with light and sunshine. So was it with one who directed his foot-steps homeward that dreary night, still tossed upon the sea of troubles that gave him no rest, and surrounded by darkness deeper than the midnight storm, and dangers that seemed to thicken at every step—so like the weary mariner he watched for the first gray dawn of another day, that perchance would brighten all again, and bring peace to the troubled waters!"

Utter despair and brain fever, according to the general order of things, should have followed this dreadful experience. But they didn't. The Committee resolved to abandon the Common and take St. James Park, and thus secured peace. Well, the work went on now swimmingly, now hitching, but perceptibly gaining as the days advanced. The big building steadily went up, the red-shirted firemen anvil strikers were exercised, the big drum procured, the bells and the cannon prepared, &c., &c. Deciding to have a hymn of peace written by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Mr. GILMORE "went for" him, with the following result:

> "When ushered into his presence, the doctor eyed his visitor with inquiring curiosity, and in very friendly and flattering terms said 'he wanted to have a good look at the man who originated the idea of a national musical jubilee, and was the cause of so agreeable an excitement throughout the country.' Such a familiar reception as this made Mr. GILMORE feel that he was in the atmosphere of kindness, and, after a few minutes' conversation, the doctor, with good nature lighting up every lineament of his countenance, pointed to a mantel-piece, upon which were several miniature models in card-board of ancient and modern buildings more or less celebrated. 'Look there,' said he; 'I have taken a very deep interest in the work which you have originated, and am delighted to see all things progressing so favorably. These little models represent, in their respective sizes, some of the greatest architectural piles of the past and the present. There, for instance, is the largest of the Egyptian Pyramids; it was built by King CHEOPS, and it is said to have taken a hundred thousand men for twenty years to complete it; here is the wonderful Temple of Olympian Zeus; and this is the famous Parthenon of Athens; but there is the most noted of all, the old Roman Coliseum. Of modern works, this represents the Crystal Palace, in which the World's Fair took place in London, and that the Palais de l'Industrie, at Paris; but now we come to the one most interesting to you, your own Coliseum, and you can see how favorably it compares in size with the other marvelous structures—smaller than some, yet larger than others. To be sure it is built of wood, but we are a young country, and if we can put up such an immense structure in a few months, who knows what we may do in the course of time?' This charming little exhibition on the part of the distinguished poet and scholar touched a tender cord, and Mr. GILMORE felt under the greatest obligations to one who manifested so deep an interest in his cause. It easily and naturally paved the way for introducing and explaining the object of his visit. 'Well,' said the doctor, 'I have made an occasional pilgrimage to your rising Coliseum, and have satisfied my curiosity to some extent by manufacturing these little paper models, to see how the 'Boston notion' would look among the architectural wonders of the world; but to write a 'Hymn of Peace'—that is quite another thing; my time is very much occupied just at present, and I could not undertake to accomplish anything more than I have now laid out for some time to come.' 'We must have an original hymn, doctor,' importuned Mr. GILMORE, 'appropriated to the occasion. What is to be done?'
>
> 'Why,' replied the doctor, 'you know there are many eminent writers and poets who would do ample justice to the theme, and who, I am sure, would be happy to write such a hymn as you require. Mr. LONGFELLOW, we know, is in Europe,—he cannot be reached; but there is Mr. BRYANT, Mr. WHITTIER, Mr. LOWELL, either of these gentlemen would no doubt willingly comply with your desire; or if you wish to give a general invitation through the papers to all writers, we warrant you will have a variety of hymns to select from within a week.' 'Well, doctor,' replied Mr. GILMORE, 'you have kindly pointed out many ways to accomplish my object, but at present I can think of only one, and that is that Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES shall write the Hymn of Peace to be sung by ten thousand voices, with the accompaniment of a thousand instruments, in the hearing of fifty thousand people, on the first day of the great national jubilee.'"

But it is impossible to quote a half of the astounding passages in this astounding book. It will find its place among the personal memoirs of showmen and actors, and other kindred literature. As an amusing exhibition of mingled modesty and assurance it is without a parallel, not excepting BARNUM's books; but beyond that it has little or no value, and will not be looked at again by any one who has had the time and patience to read it through.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Difficulties of the Adjustment—Letter from Hon. E. R. Hoar.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the correspondence which has passed between Hon. E. R. HOAR and a number of citizens of Boston who extended to him an invitation to a public dinner, the testimonial being prompted by the high appreciation in which the public services of Mr. HOAR are held among his neighbors and friends, and especially by their hearty approval of the Treaty of Washington, in which he has had a conspicuous and influential part. This Mr. HOAR has declined, for the reasons stated in his letter, which we quote:

CONCORD, June 8, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 27th ult., inviting me "to meet you at a dinner to be given in the City of Boston on any day which it would suit my convenience to name," was received yesterday.

For its very kind expressions of your estimation of my public services, permit me to return most grateful acknowledgments. The greater part of my active life has been occupied in public employments; and, while profoundly sensible of the imperfect manner in which the duties attending them have been performed, it is extremely pleasant to learn that the result is thought worthy of some approbation by friends and neighbors whose good opinion I value so highly.

But, with the highest appreciation of the honor done me by your invitation, I must respectfully ask to be excused from accepting it. I have no longer any connection with public affairs, and have retired to the quiet practice of my profession. I can see no reason, therefore, for being to any extent an object of public attention. Besides, the Treaty of Washington has not yet been made effective by the exchange of ratifications, so that it is hardly time for an exchange of congratulations; and it is certainly better that one who has been concerned in making it should abstain from extended comments.

That the work of the Joint High Commission receives your approval, as it has received the sanction of the Senate, and, so far as indicated, that of the great majority of the American people, is a cause for satisfaction. The sending of such an Embassy of conciliation and amity was honorable to Great Britain, and the whole negotiation was conducted on that side with delicacy, friendliness and consideration. We could hardly do otherwise than endeavor to meet their envoys in a like spirit. The great soldier under whose authority as President the representatives of America were commissioned, adhered with consistent sincerity to the purpose he had so emphatically expressed, "Let us have peace," and desired and sought a just settlement of all differences with England by peaceful means. The character of my colleagues was a sufficient guarantee that, while the interests and the honor of the country would be scrupulously cared for, they would bring to the discussion nothing of party spirit, certainly nothing of the temper of the demagogue or the bully.

The treaty was the product of nearly three months of earnest, patient and anxious labor. As was said by Mr. JAY of the British Treaty of 1794, "they who have leveled uneven grounds know how little of the work afterward appears." It is always *easier to criticise a result than it is to remove the obstacles in the way of reaching it. The work was arduous; and there were several occasions during its progress when we began to think the difficulties of an adjustment would prove insurmountable.* But it has been completed; obnoxious, perhaps, to some criticism; not the best, on our part, that could be imagined or desired, but, as I belive, *the best attainable*. It contains nothing of which either nation should be ashamed, and I trust that for us it may

"Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow."

May we not also indulge in the confident hope that it will do something for the advancement of civilization and peace among all the nations of the earth, and in this hope invoke for it "the considerate judgment of mankind and the blessing of Heaven?"

With renewed expression of my esteem and gratitude for your kindness, I have the honor to subscribe myself, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obliged friend,
E. R. HOAR.

To Messrs. Charles Francis Adams, John H. Clifford, Charles W. Eliot, R. W. Emerson, Alexander H. Rice, H. W. Paine, Mark Hopkins, Alexander H. Vinton, Edmund Quincy, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Samuel Bowles, and others.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Presentation of Interesting Relics of Sir John Ross—Proposed Public Reception to Capt. Hall—The North Pole Expedition—Address by Mr. Walton Grinnell.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Geographical Society was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, presiding. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. FRANCIS E. STOUT, of No. 21 East Ninth-street, presenting to the Society a water-color drawing of Arctic scenery, made on the spot by Sir JOHN ROSS, in the Winter of 1829, also a silk flag which Sir JOHN ROSS kept hoisted during the same Winter. It is torn and otherwise injured, but has its value as a relic.

The Chairman announced that the Society proposed to give Capt. HALL a public reception before his voyage to the North Pole. He said that there was a gentleman then present, M. PAVVI, who intended to make an expedition to the North Pole at his own expense. He would proceed from New-York to San Francisco, and thence to Siberia. He proposes to go out in a boat of peculiar structure, and travel the ice with a hardy crew, and when he reaches open water to construct his boat, which is made of India-rubber. It is capable of carrying a weight of 10,000 pounds, while it can be stowed away in a barrel. He will pursue the water-course along Randall's Land and reach the Pole, or ascertain how far it is possible to do so in that quarter.

The President next introduced Mr. WALTON GRINNELL, a son of their old President, HENRY GRINNELL. He read an interesting paper, giving an account of his journey in the Winter of 1870 through Eastern Manchoria and Korea, on the eastern coast of Asia. He landed at the harbor of Vladivostok, the most southern Russian harbor, and was received in a most hospitable manner by the Russian officials. He proceeded to the nearest village of the Koreans, a neat little hamlet of thrifty people. The houses were built of light frame-work of bamboo tied with cords. The interior was divided into two or three rooms, heated from underneath by flues. They eat, sleep and work in this heated platform, which was covered with matting. The area of Korea, said Mr. GRINNELL, is 81,000 acres, and the population about 6,000,000. It is an independent empire, but an annual tribute is sent to China. There are eight provinces, each with a separate Government. The climate is magnificent. Hemp and flax are cultivated, and tobacco is grown and universally used. Rice is found in the north province and paper is made from the bark of a tree. The Koreans use paper for everything, they use metal utensils, and the carpenters and joiners are very clever.

The national dress is white, the ladies wear large chignons and gold and silver rings and long skewers for hair-pins. The ladies marry at the age of thirteen. They are very pretty, pleasing, reserved and great coquets. The state of education is good and every one is able to read and write. The language is alphabetical and consists of 187 letters. The system of cultivation is good and the general aspect of the country mountainous. The lecturer next described his journey northward through the Russian Provinces to Mantchouria, which was, he said, a wild, barren country, and one of the most inhospitable regions that man ever trod. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

The Flurry Over for the Present—Effect of the Squeeze Upon the Banks.

The appearance of the Gold market was serene yesterday, and no one who had failed to witness the exciting scenes of Monday would have thought that even a ripple had disturbed the current of business. The clique fell in pieces late on Monday afternoon, and commenced selling large blocks of gold right and left. These blocks were principally taken at 112⅝ by parties who had the utmost confidence in the cohesive character of the clique, and were misled by the threats which were made that they would compel the "shorts" to pay one-half of one per cent. per day for the use of gold on Tuesday. The purchasers of the gold knew from past experience that the clique were able to execute such threats; and they clearly saw that if gold should loan at one-half of one per cent., the premium would go much higher. They accordingly bought on speculation, and were surprised to see that, instead of advancing, the price receded. Yesterday morning the opening price was 112¾. This was discouraging for those who were loaded up with gold at 112⅝, and they paused to reflect upon the situation. They found that the clique had completely "milked" the market, and left their victims high and dry. Loaded up with four or five millions of gold, they had no use for it. Nobody wanted it in the loan market, for there the loans were flat, and even two per cent. was demanded for carrying gold. Only one party was found who was in need of a small lot of gold for immediate delivery, and he paid 1-32 of one per cent. for the use of it. The aspect of affairs was not very encouraging for a further bull movement, and consequently business was dull—the premium ranging from 112⅛ to 112⅜, and closing at 112¼. It is possible that another raid will be made upon the market this week, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should order the pre-payment of the July interest without rebate. If he should do this any attempts to squeeze the market would be frustrated for the present. The banks have profited by the warning given in the TIMES of yesterday, and adopted another course with regard to the payment of gold-checks. One Wall-street bank yesterday commenced to pay its own checks in gold or gold certificates, instead of certifying them as heretofore, though in order to do so, the officers were obliged to send the gold to the Treasury and exchange it for certificates. Those who demanded coin were accommodated promptly, which is more than some of the banks could do on Monday, for on that day gold checks were not paid until nearly 4 o'clock, and one bank narrowly escaped having a check for $425, (gold,) go to protest, because there was not gold enough in the vaults to pay even this comparatively small sum. Another bank had to "drive" around for enough coin to pay a check of $725,000, which had been certified early in the day.

STRAWBERRY SHOW.

Interesting Exhibition of Strawberry Plants and Fruit—Handsome Prizes Awarded.

The second annual prize exhibition of strawberries, given by B. K. BLISS & SONS, seedsmen, opened yesterday at their warehouse, No. 23 Park-place. The display of fruit was a very interesting one, despite the recent rains, which it was feared would injure the specimens before picking. Several large tables were literally loaded with choice specimens of fruit, all the standard varieties being represented, with several new additions in the way of seedlings. One variety was so large that sixteen of the berries actually weighed a pound. The show was well attended by growers and amateurs, and they appeared surprised at the extent of the exhibition. Messrs. CHARLES DOWNING, A. S. FULLER and P. T. QUINN acted as judges, and awarded the following premiums:

For the best collection of seventy correctly-named varieties, $50; Reisig & Hexamer, Newcastle, N. Y.

For the best display of plants grown in pots, in fruit, twenty-five varieties, $40; Reisig & Hexamer.

For the best six named varieties, two quarts each, $8; Reisig & Hexamer.

For the best new seedling, having a perfect flower, never before exhibited, and, in the opinion of the judges, worthy of cultivation as a market variety, $20; Prof. Huntsman, Flushing.

For the best new variety not exhibited before last year, $10; E. W. Durand, Irvington, N. J., for the Late Prolific.

For the best collection of new seedlings, $10; E. W. Durand, nine varieties.

HOT-HOUSE GRAPES.

For the best and largest collection, five varieties, $10; Robert Carey, gardener to Miss H. B. Trimble, Westchester, Chester County, Penn., eight varieties.

EARLY VEGETABLES.

For the best display of not less than five varieties, $10; Thomas Waddington, Stapleton, Staten Island.

Also a discretionary premium of $5 to E. W. Durand, for the new seedling strawberry, "New-Jersey," and $25 to the same gentleman for a large and handsome collection of new and promising seedlings.

Strawberry Festivals.

Last evening there was a strawberry, floral and musical festival held at Thompson's Hall, in Bleecker-street, under the auspices of the New-York Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance. The hall was crowded, and fine singing by a male trio was by no means the least enjoyable feature of the entertainment.

At Emmanuel Church, on East Fifty-seventh-street, a very large festival took place, and the proceeds, which must have been considerable, are to be added to the present Church fund.

A festival was held in the chapel of the Church of the Stranger, on Winthrop-place, for the benefit of the Sunday-school connected with that Church. This also was well attended, and everything possible was done by the managers to increase the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

Base-Ball—Champion vs. Active.

Yesterday afternoon quite a numerous and respectable assemblage of spectators was gathered on the free grounds of the Champion Club of Jersey City to witness their first game with the Actives of Newark. Excellent order was observed throughout the contest, and a perfectly fair field was afforded the visiting club. The contest was pretty even up to the sixth inning, after which the Champions took a decided lead, and finally won by a score of 23 to 14. The pitching was effective on both sides, and had it been properly supported the score would have been 4 to 4. CLARK did the best batting on the Champion side, and MADISON on the part of the Actives, WILLIS fielding out the most players. The first base was well played on both sides, but the other players lacked practice in their positions. The following is the full score:

CHAMPION.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ACTIVE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Clark, 1st b.	5	5	8	0	Terrell, r. f.	2	3	1	0
Harris, r. f.	2	3	0	0	Madison, c.	3	4	7	2
Willis, p.	4	3	5	2	Faitoute, p.	2	1	2	2
Collins, s. s.	1	1	0	2	Bacorn, 1st b.	1	2	11	0
Halpin, 2d b.	0	1	4	1	Phoenix, 3d b.	1	1	3	1
Romer, 3d b.	1	2	2	2	Ketcham, 2d b.	2	1	1	0
Wyks, l. f.	0	1	1	0	Godber, l. f.	1	1	1	0
Brown, c. f.	4	1	1	0	Branigan, c. f.	0	0	0	0
Hilmer, c.	5	3	6	0	Pettit, s. s.	2	3	1	6
Total	23	20	27	7	Total	14	16	27	11

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Champion	3	3	0	3	2	0	3	5	4—23
Active	3	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	4—14

Runs earned each inning—Champion 4, Active 4.
Umpire—Mr. Amory, of the Resolute Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Champion 10 times, Active 6 times.
Total Fielding Errors—Champion 17, Active 18.

To-day the Mutuals play the Rockfords on the Union Grounds, and the Eckfords play the Athletics on the Capitoline Grounds.

Homicide in a Stable—A Man Killed with a Pitchfork.

At about 8 o'clock last night, PATRICK CAHILL, an employe of the Empire Livery Stables, at No. 261 West Thirty-third-street, was almost instantly killed by a blow from a pitchfork in the hands of JOHN WALL, also an employe in the same place. The murdered man had just arrived with a team and coach from Jerome Park, and having unharnessed and stabled the horses, found that WALL had not prepared the feed. This exasperated him, and when WALL tardily furnished the feed, he angrily taunted him with laziness. Violent words ensued, CAHILL advanced threateningly, and WALL, who was just coming out of the stalls with the feed-fork in his hands, struck his antagonist a terrible blow across the shoulders and neck. CAHILL sunk to the floor in an insensible condition. WALL was about to follow up the attack with other blows, but DENNIS O'BRIEN, another employe, interposed between the prostrate man and the infuriated murderer. WALL made a savage thrust at O'BRIEN who warded off the weapon, which WALL then threw down and ran upstairs to his room. O'BRIEN gave an alarm, and Officer DONOHUE entered WALL's room, found him changing his clothes, and at once arrested him. Dr. CLARK, of No. 314 West Thirty-third-street, soon arrived, but found CAHILL dead, the vertebræ of the neck having been broken by the blow. The fatal weapon was an ordinary heavy four-pronged stable-fork, used to mix and carry feed. The heavy iron socket joining the handle of the fork struck the neck, and caused almost instantaneous death. Both the murderer and victim were natives of Tipperary, Ireland, where they had worked together for one employer fourteen years, and until the hour of the tragedy had never quarreled during the twenty years of their acquaintance. Deceased was twenty-five years of age and unmarried, and lived at No. 159 West Thirty-third-street. WALL is the same age, is married, and occupies rooms over the stable. He states that he was not intoxicated, and that had not the fork been in his hand the dreadful result would not have happened. When visited in his cell by a TIMES reporter, he appeared like a sober and well-behaved man, and greatly regretted his rash and fatal act.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Reception of the Charter—The Code Amendment Bill—Prosperity of the Association.

The regular meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening, Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS in the chair. A communication was received from Hon. HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State, inclosing a copy of the act incorporating the Association, which was read. The act incorporates the Association in the name of "The Association of the Bar of the City of New-York," which was considered by some objectionable, but Judge EMOTT stated that the title as incorporated was agreed upon when the bill was sent to Albany.

The Treasurer reported that the receipts to date were $45,314 16; expended to date, $41,944 17; leaving a balance of $3,369 99. There is yet to be collected the sum of $2,500. The membership is 488. For the Library Fund there were received to date $12,524 83; of which has been expended to date for books, $12,094 97; leaving to the credit of this fund $429 86. Amount of subscriptions to the Library Fund yet to be collected, $1,350.

Judge EMOTT, from the Library Committee, reported in detail the list of donations to the library.

The Committee on Admissions announced that they were not ready to report. Mr. NICOLL stated that the Committee on Amendment of the Law and Judiciary have as yet made no report, and he asked if they had organized. The Chairmen of the Committee on Amendment of the Law is Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, and of the Judiciary is Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Mr. EVARTS reported the result of the mission of the Special Committee appointed to proceed to Albany and oppose the Code Amendment bill. The report concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Bar Association present their thanks to Gov. HOFFMAN for the prompt and courteous attention given to the wishes of the Association in granting their Committee a hearing on the Code Amendment bill, and tender him their congratulations upon the great service he has performed in favor of the administration of justice and in support of the rights and liberties of the citizens in refusing his sanction to the bill.

The Committee were discharged after the acceptance of the report, with the thanks of the Association, and the Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the resolution to the Governor. Mr. VAN VOORST stated that he had an interview with the Governor a few days before that of the Bar Association, when the Governor expressed to him the same views he expressed to the Committee.

Mr. NICOLL moved the following:

Resolved, That this Association accept the act passed by the Legislature on the 28th of April, 1871, entitled "An act to incorporate the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York," and that AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, WILLIAM E. CURTIS and FRANCIS BARLOW, in whom the title to the real estate of this Association is now vested, be, and they are hereby, directed to convey the same to this corporation.

Adopted.

It was moved that when the Association adjourn it be to the second Tuesday of October. It was suggested that it would be advisable to elect the persons who had been proposed before October. Judge EMOTT moved that the adjournment be for one week, for the purpose of electing these gentlemen, and if there should be no quorum, then the next meeting be held on the second Tuesday of October. The motion was carried.

Mr. EVARTS called attention to the fact that a movement was inaugurated by the Bar of Washington to raise subscriptions to relieve the family of the late Chief-Justice TANEY. He suggested that any sums which members of this Association wished to give might be sent to the Treasurer, ALBON P. MAN. The suggestion was adopted.

A motion was made that the time for the Committee on Extortions to report be extended until the October meeting.

The Association then adjourned.

Street-Car Robbery.

At a late hour last night HENRY WALLIS, of Morrissania, was arrested by Officer DOYLE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for stealing a diamond pin valued at $300 from the bosom of ALFRED JEWELL, of No. 262 Grand-street, while riding on a Third-avenue car at the corner of Ninth-street.

For $3 per line we will insert an advertisement for one month in sixty-eight first-class Missouri newspapers, including four dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

TURKISH BATH, No. 13 Laight-st., closed for repairs. Will open June 19.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $3; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 IN GOLD DRAWN
every seventeen days. Prizes cashed.
Information furnished. The HIGHEST RATES PAID FOR DOUBLOONS, SPANISH BANK BILLS, BONDS, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A Lady who was 26 was taken for 18 after a few weeks' use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. It is perfectly harmless—obliterates coarse pimples, tan, sallowness, &c., and makes the complexion very beautiful. So does LYON'S KATHAIRON the hair. It has been tested for twenty years; is the best hair preserver and dressing in the world.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

At James Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

Removal.—T. M. LEWIS, late Lewis & Seacord, has removed to 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.

MARRIED.

MILLER—BEDELL.—On Wednesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Somers, Westchester County, by Rev. James Johnson, EUGENE MILLER to ANNA, daughter of James W. Bedell.

PELTON—POMEROY.—At Waterloo, N. Y., on Thursday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. H. Gridley, D. D., Mr. JAMES H. PELTON, of New-York, to Mrs. SARAH P. POMEROY, only child of William S. and Adelia Fancher, of the former place.

DIED.

EDGE.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 11, BENJAMIN O. EDGE, in his 63d year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 122 Washington-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FRENCH.—At Summit, N. J., June 12, MARY HUBBARD, wife of C. O. French, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. A. Hicks.

Funeral at Summit, Thursday, 15th, at 11¼ A. M.

HOGG.—On Sunday, June 11, 1871, after a lingering illness, ISABELLA CARTER, wife of John T. Hogg, in her 61st year, a native of Kent, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Franklin-av., corner of Park, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 14, at 2 P. M.

☞ Chatham (English) papers please copy. Her end was peace.

LUDDEN.—On Tuesday morning, June 13, 1871, HERBERT, only son of Julius E. and Addie B. Ludden, aged 1 year, 6 months, 4 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his parents' residence, No. 293 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

NAFIS.—In Newtown, Long Island, on Monday morning, June 12, ANDREW C., youngest son of Abraham and Elizabeth M. Nafis, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, of Newtown, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Flushing Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock.

OSBORN.—In Boston, on Thursday, the 8th inst., ELIZABETH C., wife of Joseph A. Osborn, formerly of this City.

ROGERS.—At Manhasset, Long Island, on Second day evening, 12th inst., SARAH W., widow of the late M. M. Rogers, M. D., in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Manhasset, on Fifth day morning, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Great Neck depot on the arrival of the train—Flushing and North Shore Railroad—which leaves Hunter's Point at 10½ A. M.

SEDLEY.—On Monday evening, June 12, at Castleton Heights, Staten Island, ANNE NORTON SEDLEY, third daughter of the late John Sinclair, Esq., of Tivoli, Margate, England, and wife of Henry Sedley, of Staten Island.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 3 o'clock, and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SPEAR.—On Saturday, 10th inst., in the 51st year of his age, CHARLES SPEAR, eldest son of Alva Spear.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Incarnation, corner 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,

The author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., may be daily consulted at his office,

NO. 30 EAST 19TH-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway.

As during the past sixteen years of his practice in New-York, Dr. LIGHTHILL continues to devote his attention exclusively to the treatment, relief and cure of DEAFNESS, CATARRH, diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, and all OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES.

Those who place themselves under his care may rest assured of receiving every benefit which can possibly be derived from scientific and skillful treatment, a comprehensive experience and unremitting attention.

References of success of the highest and most unexceptionable character will be cheerfully furnished.

Reception hours from 9 until 12 A. M., and from 1 until 4 P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Your attention is directed to an

EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF BOOKS now on exhibition at the rooms of Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, *the whole to be sold by auction without reserve* for foreign account, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 15 and 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. This is one of the finest collections of books ever offered for sale in this country of standard, rare, curious and superbly illustrated books, mostly in elegant bindings, and many of which are rare and some unique. Catalogues ready.

PILES, FISTULA, &C.

DR. W. A. MCCANDLISS, who positively and permanently cures PILES, INTERNAL or EXTERNAL, Blind, Bleeding, Itching, &c.; FISSURES, FISTULA, Prolapsus, Stricture, Ulcerations, Lumps and Swellings of the lower Bowel, without the use of any instruments or caustic whatever, with no pain or the slightest danger to the patient, but by a speedy, gradual system of absorption, will visit New-York City six days in each month, commencing THURSDAY MORNING, June 15, 1871, and will remain till TUESDAY EVENING, June 20, at his Rooms, Nos. 16 and 17 ST. JAMES HOTEL, BROADWAY, corner of 26th-st., NEW-YORK CITY. Ladies need have no delicacy in calling, as private rooms are for their special accommodation, while all visits are strictly confidential. Charges moderate, and all examinations and consultations are entirely free of charge, at his rooms, ST. JAMES HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY. Those afflicted should embrace the valuable opportunity and call upon him, as he positively guarantees immediate relief, and a permanent cure in every case, no matter how long the PILES have afflicted the patient.

ALL WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT THE VIADUCT RAILWAY should terminate at the South Ferry instead of CHAMBERS-ST., and all who are interested in establishing the CUSTOM-HOUSE, BONDED WAREHOUSES, &c. upon the water front at or near the BATTERY, in connection with the new system of Docks, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, National Bank of Commerce.
J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO.
J. M. MORRISON, Manhattan Bank.
JNO. J. DONALDSON, Bank of North America.
H. B. HYDE, Vice-President Equitable Life Assurance Society.
T. J. S. FLINT, Continental National Bank.
F. S. WINSTON, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.
BROWN, BROS. & CO.
ROYAL PLELPS.
GILMAN, SON & CO.
EDWARD MATTHEWS.
H. T. MORGAN.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
VERMILYE & CO.
EDW. HAIGHT & CO.
RUFUS HATCH.
WILLIAMS & GUION.
WM. G. LAMBERT.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
E. S. SANFORD.
JOHN HOEY.
A. A. LOW & BROS.
J. & J. STEWART & CO.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.
LANMAN & KEMP.
M. K. JESSUP & CO.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.
RICHARD MORTIMER.
AND OTHERS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending SATURDAY, June 17, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Post-master.

GENTS'
PEARL CASSIMERE HATS,
FIVE DOLLARS.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the IIId, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 35 Canal-st., corner Thompson, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 12th day of June, 1871, to the 22d of the same month, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The list above referred to comprises the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COLBURN'S LOCOMOTIVES COMPLETE.

JOHN WILEY & SON,
NO. 15 ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
NOS. 18, 19 and 20 OF
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING
AND
THE MECHANISM OF RAILWAYS.
BY ZERAH COLBURN.

With many large engravings and numerous woodcuts. Folio price $1, each.

⁂ This valuable and long-looked for work is now complete, and subscribers may obtain the above and any other Nos. to complete their sets through agents or book-sellers, or directly of the publishers. Any No. will be mailed and prepaid on the receipt of the price.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A roll of the applicants to be enrolled in the Twelfth Assembly District is now open for inspection at No. 90 Avenue C, and the Committee on Reorganization will meet for the revision of the roll, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 16, from 8 to 9 o'clock, at No. 642 5th-st. JAS. ARCHBOLD, Chairman.
C. H. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A copy of the Enrollment of the Republican electors of the District will be open for inspection from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., and 4 to 7 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 14, 15 and 16, at No. 86 6th-av. JOHN D. LAWSON, Chairman.
F. A. CONKLING, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The undersigned, appointed by Messrs. Schultz and Orton to supervise the re-enrollment of the Republican voters of the Eleventh Assembly District, hereby give notice that they have completed the provisional roll of members of the Association; that a copy of the same can be examined at No. 398 6th-av.; that they will meet at No. 1,193 Broadway, on FRIDAY, June 14, to hear any applicant whose name has been omitted and to hear any objections to any name on said roll. They will sit from 8 to 9 P. M., and longer if at the latter hour the business is not completed. They will be obliged to any one who will at or before that time call their attention to any name on the roll which is not the name of a Republican resident of the District.

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.
JAMES W. BEEKMAN.
GEORGE BLISS, JR.
MATTHEW McDOUGALL.
JOHN CRAWFORD.
MATTHEW McDOUGALL.
JACOB SCHRENHOF.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A list of the Republican electors enrolled in the district is now open for inspection at No. 52 3d-av., and the Committee on Reorganization will meet for the revision of the roll on FRIDAY EVENING, June 16, from 8 to 9 o'clock, at No. 53 3d-av.
M. B. BLAKE, Chairman.
HIRAM MERRITT, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee on reorganization will meet at south-west corner 8th-av. and 84th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 10 P. M., to revise the rolls. RICH. H. GREENE, Chairman.
WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A final meeting of the Enrollment Committee to revise the roll will be held at Harmony Hall, 119th-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 15, from 8 to 10 P. M.
JOHN A. EAGLESON, Chairman.
WM. HAW, JR., Secretary.

The Compensation of Assistant Census Marshals.

Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census Office in Washington, has recently issued a circular relating to the compensation of Assistant Marshals employed in taking the last census. For the information of the large number of marshals throughout the country, we print the following excerpts from the sections of the laws, as published in the circular relating to the extra compensation allowed for their service:

By section 8 of the act of March 3, 1871, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to increase the compensation of the assistant marshals whenever, in his judgment, the same shall be necessary, provided that in no case shall it exceed fifty per centum of the amount of compensation now allowed by law, nor be more than $8 per day for the time actually employed. And by the act of April 20, 1870, it is provided in section 8 that so much of the appropriation for paying the expenses of taking the ninth census, contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1872, and approved March 3, 1871, as may be necessary, may be used during the current fiscal year. The $8 per day is exclusive of mileage.

Assistant marshals after having made all the corrections required by the Superintendent, have a receipt sent to their address to be signed by them for the final installment of their pay, (if not already received,) with the added extra compensation, and upon its receipt at the Census Office, a draft for the amount is forwarded to them as soon as the corrections made are found to be satisfactory.

Curious Will Case—Singular Discovery of a Missing Paper.

A singular will contest was entered upon yesterday, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. HUGH MCADAM, a resident of this City, died in August, 1869, at an advanced age, leaving an estate valued at about $12,000, and, as supposed, intestate. In 1861 the deceased was ill with rheumatism, and was attended by Dr. JOHN BRADY, also of this City. Dr. BRADY died in 1867, two years before MCADAM, and among other papers left by him was a bundle of old correspondence and poetical effusions. Recently the family of the doctor thinking to publish the neglected verses, sent for a printer to estimate the probable cost, and in looking over the papers in April last, among them a will was discovered executed by Mr. MCADAM in 1861, when a patient of the physician, and witnessed by the doctor and his son, JOHN B. BRADY. The will was transmitted to the rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, and by him sent to the Surrogate's office for probate. The question now arises as to the genuineness of the paper and the circumstances attending the execution. By the will, the testator gives his widow a life-interest in his property, after her death the same to pass to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, of New-York, with directions that the institution pay from the proceeds thereof several minor legacies, amounting to some $2,000. The will is contested by the relatives of deceased, and three witnesses were examined yesterday, namely, JOHN B. BRADY, son of Dr. BRADY, JOHN MAIRS and JOHN BRADY, nephew of the doctor. The last two witnesses discovered the paper in dispute, and the entire evidence related mainly to the manner in which the will was found. The following lawyers appeared in the case: For proponents of will, J. H. BIRD, Esq.; for contestants, Mr. T. J. GLOVER, and for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, principal legatee, Mr. J. M. SCRIBNER. Adjourned until the first Monday in September.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (June 13,) was an adjournment announced by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. of a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, involving the title to the following described property: One lot on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 435 feet east of Sixth-avenue, adjourned until June 22. In reference to the sale of suburban lots, near Rutherford Park, N. J., conducted yesterday by JOHNSON & MILLER, detailed particulars will be published to-morrow.

For today, at the Exchange, two Supreme Court sales of City real estate are noticed, while, in addition, a desirable country-seat, located at Edgewater, Staten Island, will be offered by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. In suburban auctions the most important to take place is that at Rutherford Park, N. J., under the direction of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, postponed from Monday. The sale is the third and last of this valuable property, and today many of the choicest lots in the entire tract will be offered. At Jamaica, Long Island, and at Flushing, a number of lots will also be sold by JAMES A. FLEURY and by E. A. LAWRENCE, respectively. To-morrow, in real estate the market should be active, as both at the Exchange in this City and at two sales-rooms in Brooklyn important transactions are to be consummated. In country property, also, the auctions advertised for to-morrow are noticeable.

It should not be forgotten that the closing out sale of 150 choice lots on the Martense farm, only half a mile from Prospect Park, Brooklyn, takes place to-morrow, at 2 P. M. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER advertise a free excursion thither on the occasion.

Owing to a typographical error, the sale recently effected by ISAAC HONIG of the block of lots bounded by St. Nicholas-avenue, Seventh-avenue, Boulevard, One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets was wrongly reported. The price paid for the property should have read $160,000 instead of $100,000, as noted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS.—CHOICE PLOT ON 54TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av.; 3 lots, 21x100, on 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., very cheap; 4 lots corner Madison-av. and 70th-st.; a corner on 5th-av., 27.6x100; 20 very desirable lots on 2d-av., 113th and 114th sts., with a loan. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, barn, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or for the Summer furnished; also, with above, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

FRENCH FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, STUYVESANT Building, No. 238 East 13th-st., with every convenience for house-keeping; handsomely furnished; to rent for four months very low to a small family without children. Apply to JACOB SHARPE, No. 30 Pine-st., or on the premises.

ORANGE—RENT FOR SEASON, SEVERAL desirable finely furnished houses, offering by parties traveling, at low rates to good tenants. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FURNISHED cottage to let, delightfully situated, very near the Geyser Spring; stable on premises. Address M., Box No. 256 Saratoga.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherford Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

TO LET ON 61ST-ST., NEAR EAST RIVER—A very desirable cottage, City and country. Apply next door, to J. TOWLE.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM FIVE TO TWENTY acres on the banks of the Hudson River with improvements. Address CHARLES S. POWELL, Germantown, N. Y., stating particulars.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION FOR two boys, twenty miles from town, in family of Principal of school in this City. Address "PRINCIPAL," Box No. 124 Times Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 113 East 14th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

POSTPONED TO
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14,
THIRD GREAT SALE ON THE
HEIGHTS OF
RUTHERFURD PARK.
10 MILES FROM NEW-YORK. 40 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Near three Stations on two broad gauge, double-track Railroads, connecting with four Ferries.
Plank walks through every Street. Superb Mountain and River scenery.
Special Train (Grafulla's Band) Erie Railroad.
WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 11:15 A. M.
Get splendid Pictorial Maps and Free Passes from Auctioneers.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
TICKETS OF MONDAY GOOD FOR WEDNESDAY.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
The Most Important Sale Ever Held on the Central Road.
TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871,
AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION, OF THE WELL-KNOWN
OAKLAND PROPERTY,
Between
Cranford and Westfield.
Fifty-three minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
This property is choice in every particular, being WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF TWO STATIONS, on a high elevation, immediately adjoining the railroad.
STREETS HANDSOMELY GRADED.
20,000 FEET OF PLANK-WALKS LAID, 4 feet wide.
Sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
A liberal collation will be provided.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Free passes and maps can be had by applying to the Auctioneers.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
to GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, No. 40 Walker st., or KELLER & ALLEN, corner Ann and William sts.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
JAMES A. FLEURY will sell on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June next, to the highest bidder, forty-four lots, beautifully situated, at the junction of Fulton and Van Wyk avs., in Jamaica, Long Island, on easy terms of monthly payments. The above property is eligibly located on high ground, and a horse-railroad running by it on Fulton-st. every fifteen minutes to the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries, and is also within ten minutes' walk of the depots of the Long Island and South-side Railroads, and in the vicinity of the Jamaica Homestead Association, Talfourd Lawn and the Bandman property. These lots offer great inducements to purchasers, either for immediate improvement or for investment. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Take cars foot of Roosevelt-st. and Grand-st. Ferries at 9 o'clock. S. S. R. R. and Van Wyk-av., Jamaica.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION, NOS. 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, AND 141 BROADWAY, AND NOS. 136 4TH AND 139 SOUTH 3D STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., ON THURSDAY, June 15, 1871, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under direction of H. B. Hubbard, Esq., referee.
The property offered consists of the choicest business locations in Williamsburg, and is available immediately. On one side it adjoins the handsome building of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and on the other side that of the Kings County Savings Bank. Few opportunities for so safe and excellent an investment have been offered to the public in many years. This property, from its situation and natural advantages, must largely increase in value, and in time become, if it is not now, the business centre of Williamsburg. For maps and terms apply to H. C. MURPHY, Jr., No. 40 Court-st., or to the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE—VALUABLE Worth-st. property; peremptory sale at auction. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors and trustees, for the purpose of settling the estates of the late A. H. Fiske and Francis Skinner, the valuable five-story marble and brick double stores, with basements and subcellars, Nos. 47, 49 and 53 and 55 Worth-st.; lots each 50 feet by 100; forty per cent. can remain on mortgage. For particulars apply to MARTIN & SMITH, No. 31 Nassau-st.; or to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT and farm on the east bank of the Hudson River, near Barrytown, overlooking the river, and bounded on the westerly side by its shore. The place is celebrated as one of the finest on this beautiful river, and commands extensive and picturesque views. The land consists of 169 acres, gently sloping to the river. The house stands on an eminence, and overlooks the surrounding country, and commands a fine view of the range of Cattskill hills in the north-west. The property is beautifully improved, with substantial buildings, consisting of an English cottage-house and other fine cottages. The stable and barns are well built and perfectly arranged; the gardens and conservatories are extensive and in full bearing; the graperies are filled with fruit. The whole place is in order for immediate occupancy. On the south is a beautiful running brook, with natural cascades, and can be used to irrigate the soil, when necessary, by means of a tower erected for that purpose. The trees were planted under the supervision of the late Mr. Downing, and are artistically laid out.
Any person of affluence wishing to purchase an elegant country-seat, would do well to see this one, as it is seldom one with so many advantages can be secured at any price. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

$1,000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners who desire to place their real estate in the market are respectfully informed that in future we propose to give our special attention to the above-named section, and we invite the co-operation of sellers and purchasers. The disposal of large plots of unimproved property a specialty.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 222 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 25x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE Agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—An attractive residence, situated in the best part of the town, eight minutes' walk from the station; an ornamental Gothic cottage containing ten rooms; grounds comprise one acre, with fine lawn, shade and stable, $10,000; rent, $800.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FARM.—BEST farm in New-Haven County, known as the Connecticut Premium Farm; 100 acres; buildings and land in perfect condition; close by railroads north and south, east and west. Address W. T. BACON, Transcript Office, Birmingham, Conn.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and eight acres of land, two miles from Port Richmond; plenty of fruit on premises; fine view; situation first-class. Apply to J. W. HUGHES, No. 54 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.
ELIZABETH BALMFORTH,
Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.
ja17-law6mW*

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND FREE EXCURSION.
FLATBUSH!
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF
150 CHOICE LOTS
ON THE MARTENSE FARM.
SALE POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE.
NO LIMITS OR RESERVATIONS.
The owner of 150 LOTS on the MARTENSE FARM has directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell without reserve, at 2 o'clock, on
THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871,
On the premises, FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, between MARTENSE-LANE and PROSPECT PARK, all his remaining interest in the aforesaid farm.
This farm is well known to all who purchased at the great auction sale on Oct. 13, 1868. At that time 400 LOTS were sold to delighted buyers. The property to be closed out at the coming sale is only half a mile from
PROSPECT PARK,
FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, MINNA, CLEMENTINA, TEHAMA, CHESTER and PARK STS., MARTENSE-LANE and EVERGREEN-PLACE.
All of the streets laid down on the map of Martense farm have been adopted and confirmed by the Commissioners on their new Kings County Map, and consequently will remain forever unchanged.
Special cars will leave Fulton Ferry between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day of sale.
INVESTORS WILL FIND THIS THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO PURCHASE DESIRABLE LOTS AT LOW PRICES.
A splendid COLLATION will be served up before the sale.
FREE TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED.
For further particulars and maps apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, at their offices, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 15,
at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, at
Marion, XIIIth Ward, Jersey City, N. J.,
One elegant three-story and basement French-roof house, eighteen rooms, nine closets, pressure water, gas, baths, water closets, &c.; fine three-story French roof dwelling; nice two-story cottage.
Also—Forty desirable building lots:
All in the immediate vicity of St. James Hotel. Fine streets, gas, water and sewers; only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry (Cortlandt or Desbrosses-st.;) thirty-one trains daily; also, three lines horse-cars, running every ten minutes; Newark-av. and Academy-st. are being paved with Belgian pavement from this property to the Jersey City Ferry; for beauty of location, surroundings, perfect healthfulness and easy accessibility, surpasses any point in the vicinity of New-York; from any part of the City below Canal-st. it can be reached in less time than even 14th-st., and conveyances much more comfortable; terms easy. For particulars, free tickets and maps of property apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers, Hudson City; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.
In case of storm sale will be held in St. James Hotel. Take 12 M. or 2 P. M. train, foot Cortlandt-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS. AND 155TH-ST., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., referee:
The valuable plot of land, with dwelling-house thereon, situate on the easterly side of St. Nicholas-av., westerly side of 9th-av. and public drive, and the southerly side of 155th-st.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JUNE 15, at 12 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
300 BUILDING LOTS, NEAR PROSPECT PARK, belonging to Kings County, by order of the Board of Supervisors.
Maps and terms at sales-room.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT REED, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRISON D. HUNT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Harrison D. Hunt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and second and third meetings of said creditors will be had at the same time and place for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1871.
my31-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. RICHARDS, JR., and L. NUNEZ, copartners under the firm name of William B. Richards, Jr., & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William B. Richards, Jr., and L. Nunez, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUTHER C. VOORHEES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 3,020—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Luther C. Voorhees, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1871.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.
my31-law3wW* No. 315 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BREWSTER and CHARLES W. BREWSTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Brewster and Charles W. Brewster, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 10th day of December, 1870, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for said Southern District of New-York.
ROBERT HOE, JR., Assignee in Bankruptcy.
je14-law3wW* No. 31 Gold-st., New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL HANNA, of the City of New-York and County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated May 27, 1871.
WM. H. RAINEY, Assignee,
my31-law3wW Kinderhook, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATtern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 21th-st.—BEST DISPLAY OF STYLES EVER MADE in NEW-YORK. New Over-skirt, Polonaise, half-fitting Basque, Raglen. Fifty cents each, mailed. With each pattern we give a CLOTH MODEL, WHICH EXACTLY REPRESENTS the FINISHED GARMENT. Patterns fitted to the form WARRANTED!

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS.
STRAWS, STRAWS, STRAWS,
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
Our extension of premises is completed.
Every department has been enlarged.
THIS DAY WE OFFER
Lines of STRAW GOODS less than half last week's prices.
English and French Chip TURBANS and HATS at 50c. and 75c. each. These goods are selling and being advertised at from $2 50 to $5 elsewhere.
Over 1,000 Fancy Braid HATS, comprising every fashionable style, and shape, at 25c. and 50c.; last week's prices $1 50 and $2.
Plain STRAWS, Dunstable, Milan, &c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Hair TURBANS, Leon, Minuchaled, &c., 65c., 75c., $1 and $1 25.
Leghorn HATS, wide brim, from $1 each.
Pamilla HATS at 25c., at 31c., every shape.
BOYS' HATS. BOYS' HATS. BOYS' HATS.
At 25c., at 50c., at 75c., at 87c.; examine.
Clearing out all our Enameled Sailors' HATS and TURBANS at 50c. and 75c.; regular prices, $1 75 and $2.
Thousands of Misses' and Ladies' BONNETS at 6c., 10c., 25c., 50c., and 75c.
TRIMMED GOODS clearing out.
Infants' and Children's Lace and Pique CAPS and SUITS.
Attractive in style and prices.
Largest stock ever exhibited by one house.
E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
ENLARGED FLOWER DEPARTMENT.
Largest and most unique stock of FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS just landed ever exhibited by one house. Prices right.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
ENLARGED YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT,
Crowded with FANCY GOODS.
POCKET-BOOKS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, Small Wares of every description.
FANS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c. and 25c., all colors.
Lines of SILK and SPANGLED, 50 and 75 cts. (handsome.)
JEWELRY IN JET, STEEL AND GILT.
EAR-RINGS, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cts.—Bargains.
Real MILTON GOLD SETS, 65, 75, 85, 90 cts. and $1 each.
CHAINS, NECKLACES, BRACELETS, CHARMS, &c.
Examine LADIES' SATCHELS at 70 cts.
TRAVELING BAGS and SATCHELS at 90 cts. and $1, large size.
BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
Enlarged CORSET and SKIRT Department.
Attention invited to our WHALEBONE CORSET, at 55c., 65c. and 75c.
FRENCH CORSET, 28 Bones, at $1.
Our finer CORSETS at $1 50, $2 and up, equally low.
Best PANIER BUSTLE at 25c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
Examine our 45c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. SKIRT.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
Enlarged PARASOL Department.
All Silk PARASOLS, 56c, 60c., 85c., $1, $1 15 and $1 25, cheap.
500 LINED PARASOLS, in colors, at $1 50, worth double.
1,500 PONGEE PARASOLS, 40c., 60c., and 75c.
Lot extra large and lined, $1 each.
Examine our Ruffled and Fancy PARASOLS, down in price.
Several cases of Silk and Alpaca SUN UMBRELLAS, from 90c. each and up.
Attention is invited to this line, very cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
Enlarged DRESS TRIMMING Department.
Black and Colored VELVET RIBBONS, old prices yet.
DRESS BUTTONS, all silk, 6c. and 8c. per dozen.
Black LOOPS, 45c. the set—bargains.
Black and Colored GIMPS for Dresses and Cloaks.
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 25c. and 32c. the full piece.
SILK RUCHINGS, FRINGES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
ENLARGED EMBROIDERY AND LACE DEPARTMENT.
Bargains in EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, &c. About 50 cents on the dollar.
LACE COLLARS, 10c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 up.
LACE and SWISS POMPADOURS, 50c., 63c., 75c. and up.
CHEAP GUIPURE LACES.
Lot of Real Thread and other LACES at half price.
33-inch TIDIES, 42c. and up.
PIQUE EMBROIDERIES, 1½ inch wide, 25c., 28c., 31c., 35c. and 38c.
Examine our LINEN HANDKERCHIEF stock.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
NEW DEPARTMENT.
At half price nearly, DRESS PIQUES, 19c., 24c., 25c., 29c., 31c., and 35c. per yard.
VICTORIA LAWNS, SWISS MULLS, CHECK CAMBRICS, JACONETS, STRIPED and CHECKED NAINSOOKS. Large stock much under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
ENLARGED HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
We have real bargains in HOSIERY, from 8c. up, for ladies and misses.
Gents' HALF-HOSE, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., and 22c.
Ladies' UNDER-VESTS, both gauze and merino, at 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.
Gents' UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS, from 48c. up.
Hundreds of Ladies' and Gents' TIES, BOWS and SCARFS.
One hundred new styles in
Ladies' and Gents' THREAD GLOVES.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
KID GLOVES
A SPECIALTY.
LADIES' KID GLOVES at 35 cents a pair; at 50 cents, at 75 cents, at 85 cents; warranted.
New pairs given if they rip when tried on.
TWO-BUTTONED KID GLOVES at 56c., 95c. and $1 10 the pair. All the shades.
THREE-BUTTONS, $1 25 the pair. Examine.
THE VERY BEST GLOVE in the market, $1 75 pair.
TWO-BUTTONS, $2 pair; none better.
E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
ENLARGED RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
6½ and 7 inch SASH RIBBONS, at 55 and 65 cts.
100 Cartons of Block and other Plaid SASHES, at 65, 75 and 88 cts., 7 inches wide.
Bargains in GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, new shades.
GROS DE NAPLES SILKS for ruching, $1 per yard.
Every shade in SATINS at 75c., 88c., $1 and $1 50 per yard.
E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.;
62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.—After WEDNESDAY, June 15, entrance to our commodious jobbing-rooms will be No. 62 Allen-st.
We have bargains. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
is stamped on each article.
Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be
GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL
the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent tidy young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family, or take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended for the last four years. Call for two days at No. 432 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry for two neat, experienced, trustworthy servants; one as good thorough cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both have excellent references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to a first-class boarding-house or to going a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 146 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth, with or without bottle; or would wait on an invalid lady; City reference. Call at No. 1,305 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable English Protestant woman; she is a thorough cook, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, good baker, &c.; best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS', OR NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation; excellent seamstress, experienced nurse; cuts, fits and operates on machines, dress-maker, trims, &c.; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with fine washing; City or country; City reference. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 393 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY an experienced woman in the City, or with a family in the country; good City reference. Address No. 713 East 9th-st., between Avenues C and D, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly-competent seamstress; understands dress-making, cutting and fitting children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; highly recommended. Call or address for two days, No. 125 5th-av.

ATTENTION, GIRLS!—WANTED FOR BEST SITUATIONS THIS DAY:

COOKS OF ALL KINDS.	CHAMBER-MAIDS.
LAUNDRESSES.	WAITRESSES.
HOUSE-WORK GIRLS.	GREEN GIRLS, &C.

CARPENTER'S AGENCY,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands pickling and preserves; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 213 West 40th-st., in the grocer's store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best of references from last place; no objection to the country or to assist with chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 104 East 41st-st., near Park-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, a situation; understands soups, brown gravies, jellies, desserts, game, bone and lard, &c.; unexceptionable City references; country or City. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; knows her business perfectly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a first-class woman and thorough laundress in every respect; French fluting, box plaiting, polishing, all kinds of fine work; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a competent and efficient young woman; fully understands the care of an infant from its birth; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 151 West 33d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and assist in washing; best of City references. Call or address for two days No. 206 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse in a private family; competent to take entire charge of a baby from birth, and bring it up by the bottle; best City reference. Call or address No. 715 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; is a good baker; makes nice soups, &c.; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

J. W. CARPENTER
Supplies employers, in City or country, with reliable PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC
SERVANTS.
No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., EXperienced waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, house-workers, those lately landed, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, German servants suited in excellent situations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as good cook, washer and ironer; excellent City reference. Call or address for two days No. 301 East 59th-st., one door from 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; the best of City references. Call at No. 8 East 18th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business; would go to the country for the Summer; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 461 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a private family; has best City references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 415 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, to take some washing to her home; best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN dress-maker, a few more engagements to go out by day in private families. Address W. B., Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook who can be seen for two days at her present employer's, from 9 till 3. No. 134 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st.

EMPLOYERS	SERVANTS.
Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.	Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.; make Summer houses a specialty.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant young girls, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as seamstress; no objection to assist in light chamber-work; both understand how to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to the country; good City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; four years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 311 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts, in fancy-store. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing; a first-rate baker; would take charge of a house during the Summer, or go in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 144 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do kitchen and general housework; best City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call at No. 340 East 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORed laundress, gentlemen's, ladies' or families' washing at her house; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style. Call or address Mrs. KINGSLAND, No. 107 West 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to attend on growing children. Address M. C., No. 203 East 37th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as laundress; best City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call for one week at 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl, to go out sewing by the day in French families; is a good operator; excellent references. Call or address at No. 116 East 33d-st.

YOU CAN FIND GOOD COLORED coachmen, chamber-maids, waitresses and cooks at GREENE'S Employment Agency, No. 50 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for a good, kind nurse; long experience in nursing; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth. For particulars apply at No. 27 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or in a hotel; highest reference given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 101 Times Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, &c., and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Call or address B. R., No. 33 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family; he is competent, and thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 214 West 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as coachman and groom; one who is accustomed to the business; acquainted with driving in both New-York and Brooklyn; married and strictly temperate; can give good reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address or call at No. 22 Talman-st., Brooklyn; inquire for LYONS.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RELIable, industrious man, well qualified for messenger or porter in a bank or banking house, whose honesty and fidelity will be appreciated. The faithful performance of his duties will be guaranteed by a responsible party. Address Post-office Box No. 1,365.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, who speaks good English, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; can assist at gardening; best City references. Address L. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and groom; understands gardening; is a good milker; would make himself useful; has the best of reference; either country or City. Address F. O. R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober and industrious; a good driver and excellent groom; best of City references as to honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, C., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady, respectable man; understands his business; is an excellent hand over horses, and willing to work in the country; has first-class references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Would like Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; country preferred; seven years best City reference from last employer. Address for two days V., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Uptown Advertisement Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, with good City reference, a situation as coachman; no objection to the country. Apply to or address SAMUEL BERRY, at private stable, No. 122 West 29th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man willing to make himself useful; is a first-class driver; first-class City reference. Call or address G. R., private stable, No. 42 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; can come well recommended; country or City; reference. Address D. S., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man who understands his business in all its branches; has first-class reference. Address J. H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable and reliable young man, who can give good City and country references; a good groom and careful driver. Address T. F., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent first-class man with best City reference; single man. Call or address J. S., No. 38 Lexington-av.

I HAVE BEEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT since last January. I am anxious to procure a situation, so that I can support my little family, who are now suffering for the common necessaries of life. I have worked as a compositor several years, but can do most any kind of work. Will some one give me employment to keep us from starving? I will be very thankful for anything to do. Address W. A. S., No. 86 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF ACTIVE and reliable men are desired to act in the Southern counties of the State of New-York and in New-York City as agents of one of the oldest and largest Life Insurance Companies in the United States; energetic business men now out of employment and who have never done life insurance business preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,790 New-York City, giving references, &c.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO WORK ON a farm and make himself generally useful; must know how to milk; English or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 166 Washington-st., New-York, for WILLIAM BROWN.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A large country house, about twenty miles from New-York, a thoroughly competent housekeeper; an English Protestant preferred. Address Box No. 662 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, who understands her business; will assist in washing and go in the country for the Summer. Apply for two days at No. 108 East 23d-st.

AT BEDELL'S, 340 4TH-AV., EXCELLENT situations ready for servants in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the several navy-yards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Printed schedules, in which the materials and articles required are embraced, with form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Pay-master nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sending the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope, nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them.

No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Pay-master's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to use the printed envelopes, furnished by the Bureau, indorsed thus: "*Proposals for classes Nos. (name the classes) for the Navy-yard at, (name the yard.)*" To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles will be named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will at the option of the Bureau be rejected.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal; No. 31, Cooper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

Class "A" Excavation.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective navy-yards and naval asylums:

KITTERY, ME.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 27, 32.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23.
NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.
MARE ISLAND, CAL.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, "A."
DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed with "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Paymaster for each Station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Red-wood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black-walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 22, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.
MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING RATIONS AND FUEL FOR LIGHT-VESSELS IN THE THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
NO. 16 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 1, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of June, 1871, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the light-vessels in the Third Light-house District for one year from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th June, 1872, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the Light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York or New-London, Conn., as will be designated by the Inspector in his requisitions, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases, and in good order, for the number of persons which will be specified by the Inspector for each vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and tables marked A and B, attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office, and at the Custom-house at Newport, R. I., New-London and New-Haven, Conn.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels, &c.," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.
J. H. STRONG, Commodore U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders for the fourth division of their
CANADA AIR LINE,
extending from
CANFIELD TO FORT ERIE,
a distance of about
FORTY-FOUR MILES.
Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of GEORGE LOWE REID, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after 10th July, and sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Fourth Division Air Line," addressed to the undersigned, will be received to the 24th July.
JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer, &c.
CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, May 27, 1871.

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
MARION, Ala., May 18, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROposals for the building of eighty miles of the above road will be received up to the 15th of June, 1871, at the office of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York—65 miles in the State of Alabama, 150 miles in the State of Mississippi, and 15 miles in the State of Tennessee—proposals to include graduation, masonry, bridging, cross-ties and track-laying; also, rails and fastenings, to be furnished at the option of the contractor, either by himself or by the Company. Proposals for sections of twenty miles, more or less, will be considered as well as for the whole distance. Maps and profiles can be seen at the office of Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Memphis, Tenn., and at this office, Marion, Ala. The Company reserve the right to accept such bids as in the opinion of the President and the Chief Engineer will secure the earliest completion of the work.
By order of the President.
J. F. FRESENIUS,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Now is the time to have boys and girls taught swimming, diving and floating, so that when in the country they can enjoy themselves without danger. Lessons at New-York Swimming Academy, 6th-av. and 36th-st. Send for circular.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July —, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, June 17.
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, July 29.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., June 17	Ismalia	Wed., June 14
Columbia	Sat., June 24	Caledonia	Wed., June 21
Anglia	Sat., July 1	Sidonian	Wed., June 28
Australia	Sat., July 8	Assyria	Wed., July 5
Iowa	Sat., July 15	Dacian	Wed., July 12
Europa	Sat., July 22	Britannia	Wed., July 19

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java	Wednesday, June 14	Abyssinia	Sat'day, June 17
Russia	Wednesday, June 21	Siberia	Tuesday, June 20
Cuba	Wednesday, June 28	Calabria	Saturday, June 24
China	Wednesday, July 5	Parthia	Saturday, July 1
Scotia	Wednesday, July 12	Algeria	Saturday, July 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return Tickets..........$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, June 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, June 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM FOR LONDON.

X LINE.
The iron American steamer
CONCORDIA,
Capt. KNOWLES,
to sail TUESDAY, 13th inst., from Pier No. 19 East River.

HELVETIA,
Capt. GRIGG,
to sail SATURDAY, 17th inst., 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

For freight, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Malta	June 13	Aleppo	July 8
Tripoli	June 27	Tripoli	Aug. 1

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 15, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,)..........June 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........June 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........June 29

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, June 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, July 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, [illegible]ane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER. TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, WITH WIDE MARGINS.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
May 30, 1871.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors, held at the office of the Company on Monday, May 29, 1871, the following were elected the Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Josiah Lane, J. Auchincloss, John Bryan,
W. Whitewright, Oliver S. Carter, E. H. R. Lyman,
R. M. Blatchford, Wm. Barton, R. W. Bleecker,
Caleb Swan, O. H. Shepard, Jos. A. Sprague,
Thomas W. Gale, J. B. Johnston, H. C. Van Vorst,
W. Blackstone, Sidney Brooks, E. A. Whittemore,
Acton Civill, Henry Parish, John B. Snook.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, R. W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS FOR THE transfer of Registered Bonds will be closed on WEDNESDAY, June 14, and reopened on SATURDAY, July 1.

Payment of interest on Registered Bonds will be made by mailing from this office on the 1st day of July, to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a check to his or her order for dividend due, free of tax, and payable in gold coin.

Coupons due July 1 will paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD FUNDING NOTICE.—The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company are now ready to fund the coupons from their first Mortgage Bonds, that mature November 1870, May 1871, November 1871, and May 1872, in accordance with the terms of their agreement with the bondholders. The certificates are now ready to be exchanged and are deposited with the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, where holders are respectfully asked to call, and surrender their coupons and receive certificates. The coupons will be deposited in said bank and held by them in trust for the holders of said certificates.
SAM. TATE, President,
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 125 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 13, 1869, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to
CHARLES B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. TREASURY FOR THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED; INTEREST QUARTERLY.

All classes of securities received in payment, at their market value, free of commission.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE HALF and accrued interest.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON.
No. 59 Wall-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
For sale by
GELSTON & BUSSING,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 27 WALL-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.
The annual election for Directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHOICE COUNTY, TOWN,
AND SCHOOL BONDS,
PAYING 10 AND 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.
For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for subscription to the capital stock of the American Trust Company of the City of New-York, will be opened at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Nassau and Pine sts., in the said City, on the 16th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. MENZIES,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871. Committee.

OFFICE OF JOHN B. MANNING, NO 6 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.
Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR trustees of the Standard Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY, $50,000, IN sums of $10,000 and $20,000, executors' funds.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner.
} BANKERS, {
A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, at the close of business, June 10, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,292,590 50
Overdrafts		726 04
United States bonds, to secure circulation		2,150,000 00
United States bonds, to secure deposits		200,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		60,000 00
Due from other national banks		1,058,223 07
Due from other banks and bankers		22,402 11
Furniture and fixtures		21,868 43
Current expenses		57,036 07
Taxes paid		35,951 54
Premiums		136,860 89
Cash items, (including stamps,)		346,913 50
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,122,332 22
Bills of other national banks		350,000 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels,)		14,398 64
Specie, viz.: Coin	$2,527 56	
Gold Treasury notes	30,740 00	
Gold checks on other banks	406 85—	33,674 41
Legal-tender notes		3,058,860 00
Clearing-house certificates		590,000 00
Three per cent. certificates		170,000 00
Total		$18,702,646 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund	226,629 00
Discount	158,787 88
Exchange	7,520 93
Interest	30,584 25
Profit and loss	17,701 17
National bank circulation outstanding	1,757,500 00
Dividends unpaid	4,206 00
Individual Deposits	3,488,788 26
Certified checks	293,585 07
Cashier's checks outstanding	15,618 75
United States deposits	15,503 89
Due to national banks	7,925,554 15
Due to other banks and bankers	1,760,657 07
Total	$18,702,646 42

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, C. F. COLES, Cashier of the Central National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above-named statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of June, 1871. AARON LEVY, Notary Public.
Correct. Attest: W. A. WHEELOCK,
CHAS. G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior, will be held at the office of Messrs. STOKER, TAYLOR & CO., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June next, at 3 P. M.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.

The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M. on 3d day of July, 1871.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P.M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 GRAND, CORNER GREENE-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 12, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.

Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS..........$8,818,867 65

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF THE TREMONT WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS, No. 313 East 22d-st., New-York, at auction, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., TUESDAY, June 20, 1871, at 10 A. M., by direction of John Sedgwick, assignee in bankruptcy of Burnham & Bates, bankrupts, the large and valuable stock of paints, white lead, zinc and metallic paints, colors, oils, varnish, turpentine, brushes, rotten and pumice stones, painters' materials, &c. Also, valuable machinery for the manufacture of white lead, &c., together with store and office furniture. Terms of sale—cash. Offers for the entire property at private sale will be received up to day of sale. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or to the assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 14, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
2,134 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
3,431 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Scotscraig*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 10 East River:
1,700 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,431 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Camelford*, from Messina.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A farmer, a very handsome bay horse, 15½ hands high, six years old, with long mane and tail; he can trot in 2:50; he is also quiet for a lady to ride or drive. Also a very fine truck horse or farm horse, six years old, warranted sound, kind and true; 16½ hands high, with plenty of strength. No. 182 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

PONY STALLION FOR SALE—TWELVE hands high; was selected in Cuba for its beauty and good and fine qualities; has been used by a lady to saddle for past three years; is one of the handsomest horses in this country. Apply at No. 390 3d-av.

PONY STALLION FOR SALE—15 hands high; was selected in Cuba for its beauty and good and fine qualities; has been used by a lady to saddle for past three years; is one of the handsomest horses in this country. Apply at No. 390 3d-av.

FOR SALE—VERY STYLISH AND HIGHLY trained black gelding, from country; 7 years, 15½ hands; fine show of speed; warranted sound and kind; price, $1,500. At Winfield Stables, 50th-st., west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BLACK horse, seven years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind in all harness; also a buggy and harness; sold separately or together. Apply at No. 275 Spring-st. until sold.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST INDIAN pony in the world; color roan, with long mane and tail; weight, 250 pounds; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at Nos. 204 and 206 Pavonia-av., Jersey City. Also a fancy coupe horse.

ROAD TURN-OUT.—YOUNG BAY MARE, road wagon, harness and everything complete, in good order; will be sold low. Address W. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT NOS. 142 AND 144 WEST 39th-st., one pair of black carriage horses, 15½ hands high, seven and eight years old, sound and kind in all work; will be sold cheap.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

With all modern comforts and conveniences, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., adjoining St. James' Hotel, and overlooking Madison-square; entrance No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

BOARDERS WANTED.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms en suite or singly, with first-class table; moderate terms for Summer months; location most desirable; rooms without board if preferred; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished rooms en suite or single at moderate prices; convenient for light housekeeping; bedroom, with or without board; reference.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241 WEST—Rooms on parlor floor, with board; also, large pleasant rooms, with every convenience, at $14 and $20 for two persons.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace. References required.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST., rooms singly or en suite, with superior board and every attention; references exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—LARGE AND airy rooms to let, with or without board; location fine and healthy; family small; terms moderate.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st. References required.

NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST., MADISON-SQUARE—Rooms singly or en suite, with board, for permanent or transient parties; private table if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two handsomely-furnished front rooms to a gentleman; house first-class. No. 221 East 12th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
(Formerly Stetson House.)

Just refitted. Open June 15. Modern in structure, and first-class in every respect. Will be under the management of James Sykes, of Willard's, Washington, and Peter Gardner, now of the Gilsey House, New-York, formerly of the New-York Hotel. Applications for rooms, &c., received at the Hotel, or by Mr. Gardner, at Gilsey House, New-York.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON, 1871.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Rooms at reasonable rates. A first-class Restaurant attached. Table d'hote for children and servants. For further information address
L. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

LAKE MOHAWK.
A NEW AND DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN RESORT.

This remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; no liquors and no gambling; two daily communications with New-York by rail; board, $10 to $18 per week.

For particulars address LAKE MOHAWK HOUSE, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.
ALBERT K. SMILEY,
Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
J. B. VAN OSTEN,
Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE will be open for Summer boarders July 3. Good accommodations for families with children. Large shady grounds. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack College, New-York.

PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, ON THE SOUND AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Superior accommodations for families seeking fine bathing; cool rooms, shade, and healthy location. Applications received at the house, or at No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Hudson River, New-York, will be opened June 15.
Mrs. R. PALMER,
Cornwall Landing Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant airy rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 1, Box No. 184, Astoria, Long Island. Gentlemen will find the access easy and frequent by boat or cars.

A PARTY CAN SECURE FIRST-CLASS board in a healthy inland place, thirty miles from this City, in Westchester County. Plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables; large, airy rooms; fine scenery. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

LARGE AIRY ROOMS, FINE GROUNDS, plenty shade and fruit, good table and bathing; near first landing, Staten Island, via South Ferry. Inquire Giffkin's Cottage.

PARTIES DESIRING UNEXCEPTIONABLE board and rooms on the banks of the Hudson, apply at the Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av., for references and full information.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson; fine shade, large airy rooms, with first-class board. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A lady and servant in a small private family, at Long Branch, with good-sized sitting and bed room connecting. Address M. A. B., Box No. 3,871 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED WITHIN two hours' ride of New-York, for gentleman, wife and two children, aged six and four years. Address R. B. O., Box No. 3,013 Post-office, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—THIRD DISTRICT, New-York, comprising the VIIth, Xth, XIth, XIIIth, XIVth and XVIIth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property, subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable; and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 9th day to the 30th day of June, 1871, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes for the year ending 30th April, 1872, and taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1870. All persons who shall fail to pay the assessments returned against them within the time specified in this notice will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
JOHN McHARG, Collector.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THE SUMMER SEASON,
CONTINUED AND IMMENSE ATTRACTION
of
ROSEDALE,
which will be performed
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
and
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
of the week ensuing,
Mr. Wallack having consented to extend the performances to that date in consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS
It will then be
POSITIVELY WITHDRAWN.
ON WEDNESDAY, 21ST JUNE,
for the first time in three years,
Boucicault's admirable drama,
THE LONG STRIKE,
produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS,
and an
UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST,
embracing many of the ORIGINAL REPRESENTATIVES OF CHARACTERS offered upon its first production at this theatre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING & SATURDAY MATINEE.
The great Musical Drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD;
OR, THE LOST HEIR.
Presented with entire new Scenery,
Costumes and Mechanical Effects, and
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
JOHN COLLINS,
as PAUL CLIFFORD.

FREE PRIZE EXHIBITION OF Strawberries and Hot-house Grapes at the Seed and Horticultural Warehouse of B. K. BLISS & SONS, No. 23 Park-place, and No. 20 Murray-st., New-York, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 13 and 14. Four Hundred Dollars to be awarded in prizes. All interested in the culture of these delicious fruits are invited to attend.

THE ELMIRA
PREMIUM LAND SALE!
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF CITY HOSPITAL,
IN ELMIRA, N. Y.
$375,000 IN PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY TO SHAREHOLDERS.
234,000 TICKETS
1,000 PREMIUMS!
LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PREMIUMS:

Pattinson Market	$100,000 00
Pattinson Hotel	35,000 00
One Valuable Farm	25,000 00
One Residence in Fifth Ward, Elmira	15,000 00
One Residence in Fourth Ward, Elmira	15,000 00
Ten acres land adjoining Corporation, Elmira	15,000 00
400 city lots in Elmira, at $300	120,000 00
One Set of Diamond Jewelry	5,000 00
One Set of Pearl Jewelry	1,000 00
One Gold Watch and Chain	1,000 00
One Lady's Gold Watch and Chain	500 00
One Lady's Gold Watch and Chain	200 00
30 Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machines, at $80	2,400 00
30 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machines, at $80	2,400 00
20 Howe's Sewing-machines at $80	1,600 00
10 Singer's Sewing-machines at $80	800 00
10 Empire Sewing-machines at $80	800 00
One Steinway Piano	1,000 00
One Chickering & Sons' Piano	1,000 00
One Dunham & Sons' Piano	750 00
One Decker Brothers' Piano	750 00
10 Gold Watches at $300	3,000 00
10 Gold Watches at $250	2,500 00
10 Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains at $200	2,000 00
10 Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains at $150	1,500 00
101 Elgin Silver Watches at $75	7,575 00
100 Waltham Silver Watches at $50	5,000 00
200 Waltham Silver Watches at $40	8,000 00
35 Waltham Silver Watches at $35	1,225 00

SHARES THREE DOLLARS EACH,
which will entitle the holder to one of either of the following splendid steel engravings:
GEN. U. S. GRANT, GEN. R. E. LEE, M. M. ("BRICK") POMEROY, EVANGELINE,
and a COUNCIL OF WAR in 1861,
valued at $3, in addition to a share in the distribution.

DIRECTORS—Jud Smith, (late Sheriff of Chemung County, New-York;) Israel O. Scadder, Esq., Elmira; George Bennett, Esq., Elmira.

COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRIBUTION—Hon. J. B. Clark, Elmira; Major W. R. Rathbone, Elmira.

ATTORNEYS.—E. P. Hart and Thomlison, Elmira.

REFERENCES.—In Elmira: Hon. L. Robinson, (late Controller of State of New-York;) Hon. A. S. Divin, Hon. E. L. Patrick, Silas Haight, Esq.; Geo. O. Hanlon, Esq., (present Sheriff of Chemung County;) Hon. H. Boardman Smith, M. C. In Chicago: H. S. Stevens, Revere House, Chicago, Ill. New-York: D. W. Gillott, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., attorney-at-law; O. W. Palmer, Esq., Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st.; E. F. Babcock, Secretary Tax Department, No. 32 Chambers-st.; James Flinn, Esq., attorney-at-law, No. 7 Warren-st.

Distribution of property to take place Sept. 20, 1871, or as soon as the shares are all sold.

For further particulars see small bills.

All remittances for shares must be sent in drafts or Post-office orders.

All communications addressed to
S. G. STRYKER,
Corresponding Secretary, Elmira, N. Y.
Or No. 296 BROADWAY, New-York City.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Peck-slip from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR BERRIES.

Steamer RIVER QUEEN will make DAILY TRIPS during the berry season, leaving Marlborough at 8 o'clock P. M., landing at Barclay-st., New-York.

Returning leaves from Pier No. 43 North River, Spring-st., at 12 o'clock M.; SATURDAYS, 3:30 P. M., landing at Haverstraw, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, Fishkill and New-Hamburg for passengers.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 14th. 1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th. 5:00 P. M.
Thursday, 15th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th.......6:45 A. M.
Friday, 16th.......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th...6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 18th.......7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 18th.......6:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

CONEY ISLAND—NORTH RIVER ROUTE.—The steamer METAMORA will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 10, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25, 3:25; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier 4, N. R., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. N. B.—The East River boat will commence her regular trips on SATURDAY, June 17.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, BUFFALO AND THE WEST, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.—The old, long-established, popular evening line of steamers leave daily at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., below Jersey Ferry. Fare $1 50 less than by railroad.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW from Vesey-st., at 8:30 and 34th-st., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE will run regularly from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35 North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

ARTISTIC SUCCESS
and
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as the
MAN
O'
AIRLIE.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Last Nights of NO NAME.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, for the last times, NO NAME, by Wilkie Collins and Augustin Daly.
Last night of NO NAME, SATURDAY next, at 8 o'clock.
LAST MATINEE of NO NAME, SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock.

IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL, for immediate production, an incessant comedy of unique local interest, prepared expressly for this Theatre, and entitled
DELMONICO'S;
or,
LARKS UP THE HUDSON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
Great success of
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in the powerfully emotional play,
EAST LYNNE,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, June 14, and SATURDAY, June 17, at 1 o'clock.
In preparation—THE CHILD STEALER.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS:
THEODORE THOMAS
And his unrivaled Orchestra,
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50c.; Private Boxes, $1; Packages of Twelve Tickets, $4.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22,
THEODORE THOMAS' Annual Benefit Concert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

SECOND WEEK OF
THREE
BLIND
MICE.
FOX AND DENIER
PANTOMIME
TROUPE.
TONY DENIER'S
CELEBRATED WOODEN-HEADED ACROBATS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

WESTON AT THE RINK.

His wonderful success the event of the day—112 miles in 23 hours and 44½ minutes, now walking balance of the 400 miles. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY he will start at 5 A. M., and walk till midnight.

Full military band each afternoon and evening.

Thronged with ladies. Admission, 50 cents.

GOOD SAMARITAN FESTIVAL,

At ALTURAS, Rockland County, FRIDAY, June 16.

We take occasion also to invite public attention to the People's College Property, which we will sell at public auction on Thursday, June 22, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, same place. Maps and circulars at our office.

The "Press" are especially invited as our guests, as the National Order of GOOD SAMARITANS are to meet the numerous Lodges from New-York, New-Jersey and vicinity, in regalia, for a formal review of the "Home" lately donated by Mr. Sharpe. Bands of music in attendance, speeches, dancing and rejoicing generally to be in order; a gay time may be anticipated. The Committee charge 50 cents for the round trip, and those who prefer it will be furnished with refreshments at the Pavilion. Proceeds to go to the "Home." Excursion tickets at J. D. GRAHAM'S, Secretary, No. 7 Warren-st., or at our office. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 83 Cedar-st., New-York.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REUNIONS of the Philomathean and Eucleian Societies will be held, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the University. Address by Chancellor CROSBY. Graduates are cordially invited.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING
AT JEROME PARK, 1871
June 10, 13, 15 and 17.

Tickets and quarter stretch badges may be obtained at the box-office, Wallack's Theatre; Brewster's, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., and the entrance to the course. Races commence each day punctually at 2½ o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD

JEROME PARK RACES.
SUMMER MEETING.

Extra trains will leave new depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av., each race day at 12¾ and 1¾ P. M., returning after the races.

Cars reserved for ladies.

Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Fire Patrol Fund will be held at the rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor during the two years next to ensue.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON was dissolved April 15. The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-room, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., by RAVEN & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

TURF MATTERS.

Second Day of the Spring Meeting at Jerome Park.

Glorious Weather, a Heavy Track, But Capital Sport.

The Westchester Cup Won by Preakness, the Sweepstakes by Belmont and Idaho, and the Hurdle-Race by Julius—The Narragansett Park Meeting.

When Augustus Reins, Esq., and Mr. William Henry Stirrup arose from their couches yester morning, they mingled with the sipping of their champagne-cocktail visions of new victories soon to be achieved on the turf. As they drank their inspiring reinvigorator and smacked their titillated lips out of respect to its bewitching pungency, their minds winged their way to that sequestered ornament which lies close to the heart of Old Westchester, and is in many respects as bright as if it were an elaborated Kohinoor diamond on her foliate bosom. Not long afterward these two gentlemen, with two splendid animals before them and fast whirling wheels beneath them, were rolling their way toward Fordham at a rate which any judge of "time" would have unhesitatingly pronounced as good as 2:50. Messrs. Reins and Stirrup were in the best of spirits, for did they not attend the races on Saturday, and did they not make a handsome little pile on the favorites, every one of which proved a winner and carried off the freshest of laurels? Hundreds of splendid equipages of every design and finish illuminated the road to the Park, and some lively "scrub" beats were improvised for the occasion, much to the delight of the successful competitors, and greatly to the chagrin of the defeated ones. As usual, the genuine old "hossman" was present. His frequent "g'lang" and "git ap," and his constant flourish of the gad, afforded ample evidence of his presence. If these had been insufficient, the general make-up of the veteran would have set at rest all doubts upon the subject.

As a rule, the Jerome Park management ought to give a full vote of thanks to that respectable but capricious old dictator, the clerk of the weather. On Saturday everybody who made the Park the Mecca of his pilgrimage for that day agreed with everybody else that the weather was most delightful—in fact, just the right sort of weather for opening day. But yesterday! ah, there's the rub! It would have been one of June's princeliest days, if, when it came, it had brought neither wind nor dust. The rain which fell on Sunday, and was succeeded by the brief shower of Monday, ought to have won a complete victory over the dust, and put the track at the Park in "A No. 1" condition, for which result thousands of sincere thanks would have been showered upon the pluvial blessing. But it did neither, as the sequel will show. The drive up Harlem-lane to the American Derby was, as before hinted, alive with the most brilliant of Metropolitan turnouts, each laden with magnificent costumes, diamonds rich enough to deck the tout ensemble of royalty and blood proud enough to supply a society architect with material to build up a first-class aristocracy in the great Metropolis, the feet of which are washed by the brightest waters of the Atlantic. Arrived at the Park, the members of the American Jockey Club, accompanied by their lady friends and other specially-invited guests, poured into the halls and drawing-rooms of the Club-house, and patiently bided the moment at which the sport was announced to begin.

The chief feature of the day was the race for the Westchester Cup—a fact which attracted to the Park many old residents of the county who were not present at the opening. By the time the horses started in pursuit of this local prize the grand stand, although not so thronged as on Saturday, presented a most picturesque appearance. All the familiar faces seen at the principal races throughout the country for many years past were there; for those faces belong, in fee simple, to the substantial patrons of the turf, men who have done all in their power to build up and advance first-class horse-racing in this country, and make it, if possible, rival the best efforts witnessed on the English turf. There were not so many splendid displays of fancy vehicles as were seen on Saturday, but the hill-side near the grand stand, and that sloping away from the Club-house were well occupied, and by no means had the appearance of being deserted wildernesses. Of course there was music, as there always is at Jerome Park, but the wind, which blew a gale all day long, cut it all to pieces and scattered it in discordant fragments toward every point of the compass. The wind not only blew the music into atoms, but it sent up to the Park immense clouds of dust which, it may easily be imagined, were not very pleasant to the multitude assembled on the ground. It was expected that the rain had laid the dust, but this expectation proved a deceiver, for never in the history of Jerome Park was that place so overwhelmed with dust as on yesterday. The sky was bright enough and the sun was warm enough, but what with the wind and the dry atoms of dirt which it bore upon its buoyant wings, the occasion was rendered far less delightful than on the opening day.

But, after all, there was plenty of sport. The five races came off according to announcement, and all of them were good. In contrast, however, with the result of Saturday's racing—in which all the favorites were winners, as already stated—three favorites were beaten, the owner of one (which contested for the Westchester Cup) losing $40,000 by bets on his pet animal. The track was muddy, and compared most unfavorably with the condition in which it was on Saturday. The day's programme was made additionally enjoyable by a quarter-mile dash, which took place between the fourth and fifth races. It was in every respect an unlooked-for affair, and came off without the aid of either the starter or the time-keeper. The competitors were animals not regularly entered, and neither had a rider. One wore a blue coat with brass buttons, a pewter badge, and carried a "locust" on his right side. He was a white animal. His adversary was a black-and-tan specimen of the species. He wore a jockey's hat, and looked as if he had made up his mind to win. The race came off in front of the Club-house. From the first to the last of it, the Park resounded with cheers. The black-and-tan took the lead, but was closely followed for a few rods by his blue-coated contestant. Every glass from the grand stand and the Club-house was turned upon the racers. As the dark competitor looked behind to see if his opponent was gaining on him, be revealed a handsome set of pearl-white teeth, and his ears were filled with encouraging shouts, such as "Go it, darkey!" "Lay to!" and "Five to one on you!" But his adversary gained on him, and just before completing the quarter-mile dash he bethought himself of the hurdle business, and over a fence he went like a man lashed to a paddle-wheel. That was too much for the blue-coated pursuer, who at this point gave up the race, and threw up the metaphorical sponge by returning his baton to his belt. This, it is understood, is the only race of its kind that will take place at the Park during the present meeting.

Despite the wind, however, and despite the dust, the day, taken as an entirety, was a success, and added another brilliant chapter to the history of the American Jockey Club. Not the least important incident of the day, and one of much interest to the occupants of the grand stand, who looked upon it with a kind of inspired curiosity, was the appearance of a picnic party, who spread a number of table-cloths upon the lawn in front of the Club-house, and proceeded to discuss a substantial dinner at the same time they were engaged in discussing the races. The wind did its best to drive them away, and the dust made a big effort to get up a successful protest against the proceeding, but the festive picnickers sat their ground, and did not return to the Club-house until they had finished their meal and made away with the contents of various bottles of champagne. And thus passed the second day of the Spring meeting, concluding its history with a splendid hurdle race of one and three-quarter miles, in which the animals made their leaps side by side, almost throughout the whole length of the contest, while in several of the races some of the youngest horses left some of the oldest and most experienced behind.

THE RACING.

Five races were on the programme for the day, and although the starters were not as numerous as on Saturday, the sport was good, and in several races the contests were very close and exciting. The main interest of course was regarding the race for the Westchester Cup, and betting ran high on the result. The nominations were twelve in number and nine did not start, such good horses as *Maggie B. B.*, *Hamburg* and *Kingfisher* being among the number. *Glenelg*, *Helmbold* and *Preakness* only came to the starting-post, and it is surprising that the two first-named should have been made such favorites over the latter, when it is remembered that he won the Dinner-party Stakes at Baltimore last Fall, defeating a field of seven excellent horses. Yesterday he ran very strongly, outran *Glenelg*, broke *Helmbold* down, and came in an easy winner in 4:15¼. *Helmbold* last year won the "cup" in 4:11, but the track was then in splendid condition.

The second race yesterday, a selling sweepstakes for all ages, brought out six starters, and resulted in a very pretty contest, *Belmont*, a *Lexington* colt, scoring another victory for Col. McDaniels. He was put up at auction after the race, and bid in by the owner at the price named in the programme for which he was to be sold, viz., $1,000.

The third race brought out old *Climax*, and as *Judge Curtis* was entered, it was hoped that he, too, would start, but something had gone wrong with him, and out of the five nominated, he alone failed to appear. *Climax* was backed very heavily, but was handsomely beaten by *Victory*, a Southern horse, the property of A. Keene Richards.

The three-year-old selling sweepstakes gave McDaniels another victory—*Idaho*, a Kentucky colt, winning easily. He was bought in afterward by his owner for $600.

In the hurdle race, which brought the day's sport to a close, *Oysterman, Jr.*, *Lobelia*, *Climax* and *General von Moltke* were all drawn, *Julius* and *Athlone* starting for the premium alone. The former won after a brilliant contest, and the betting men about made up their minds that McDaniels was a lucky man.

THE WESTCHESTER CUP.

The first race was for the Westchester Cup, valued at $1,500; a sweepstakes for all ages; $50 entrance, play or pay; second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; distance, two and a quarter miles. The nominations were twelve in number, but only three came to the starting-post, as follows: August Belmont's b. h. *Glenelg*; W. R. Babcock's ch. h. *Helmbold*, and M. H. Sanford's b. c. *Preakness*. Betting on the result was lively, *Glenelg* being the favorite, although *Helmbold* was very heavily backed at nearly even rates.

After one bad break-away, *Glenelg* acting badly, they were sent off to a good start, *Preakness* and *Helmbold* being head and head, with *Glenelg* on a lap with them. As they faced down the stretch squarely, *Helmbold* went to the front and cut out the running at a good pace, leading past the stand by three lengths, while *Glenelg* and *Preakness* ran head and head. There was no change around the turn, the two in the rear evidently being held hard. Down in front of the bluff, the pace eased off a little, but there was no change in the positions of the horses, Sanford's colt and *Glenelg* dashing along as evenly as a double team. All eyes watched anxiously for the reappearance of the horses after they went behind the hill, but on coming into view there was no change, *Helmbold* still preserving his advantage of four lengths all around the turn. The backers of *Glenelg* thought he would make his run on the home-stretch and take the lead in the second mile, but *Helmbold* still kept in front as they dashed past the stand, while the other two continued the double-team programme. On the turn to the quarter-pole it was at once evident that a new movement was on foot—*Helmbold* lost a couple of lengths of his advantage, and just as they swept out of sight behind the hill *Glenelg* dashed into second place, leaving *Preakness* a length behind. The latter was thoroughly waked up by the loss of his companion, and while they were behind the hill ran so well that he passed *Glenelg* and came up within a length of *Helmbold*. The latter was evidently tiring and lost ground all around the turn. Both the others closed up on him and at the head of the stretch it was difficult to tell which was leading. *Preakness*, however, ran straight in the mud and soon showed in front, while *Glenelg* left *Helmbold* behind, and under whip and spur made great efforts to beat *Preakness* to the stand. The latter, however, ran remarkably strong and won with ease by a clear length; while *Glenelg* beat *Helmbold* out by a good two lengths and a half. The famous *Australian* was well blown and had evidently had enough of it. Time—4:15¼.

SELLING SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL AGES.

The second event was a selling sweepstakes for all ages; $25 entrance; play or pay; $500 added; one mile and a quarter; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $700 allowed 7 pounds; for $500 allowed 12 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. The starters were six in number, carrying the following weights: Hunter & Travers' ch. c. *Calogram*, 78 pounds; D. Swiget's b. h. *Musketeer*, 93 pounds; B. G. Thomas' b. m. *Talaria*, 98 pounds; Joseph Donahue's br. h. *Harbinger*, 96 pounds; W. Stringfield's b. c. *Quintard*, 78 pounds, and D. McDaniels' b. h. *Belmont*, 101 pounds. Betting was lively on the result, *Musketeer* being the favorite, with *Talaria* and *Belmont* for second choice. The start was at the three-quarter pole, the horses passing the stand twice. They got away at the first attempt, in splendid style, wheeling like a platoon of soldiers into view. *Calogram* shot to the front after a few rods, and led past the stand a neck, *Talaria* being by his side. On the turn they were all in a bunch for an instant, and then *Talaria* showed a half length in front until the three-quarter pole was reached, *Musketeer* and *Calogram* being but a length away and both together. Running down the hill in front of the Club-house, the pace became too hot for *Talaria*, as the track was too heavy, and she gave way to the stronger colts *Calogram* and *Musketeer*, who took the lead and neck and neck whirled around the hill and out of sight, *Belmont* pursuing them closely. While out of sight he must evidently have run by them both, as at the half-mile pole he led them by an open length, *Quintard* being second and *Musketeer* fourth. *Calogram* was running with great effort and was evidently used up. All around the turn *Belmont*, with his heavy weight, ran good and strong, *Quintard* trying desperately to catch him. At the head of the stretch the latter seemed but little behind, but as soon as they began to show in front of the stand, it was seen that *Belmont* was running easily and had the race well in hand. *Musketeer* raced desperately with *Quintard* for second place, and the three named led all the others by three or four lengths, *Calogram*, well used up by his previous fast running, bringing up the rear. At the finish *Belmont* was an easy winner by two lengths, *Quintard* was second, a length in front of *Musketeer*, and *Talaria* was fourth, *Harbinger* came in fifth, and *Calogram* sixth. Time—2:19.

THIRD RACE.

This was a dash of one and three-quarter miles for all ages; premium $800; entrance-money to second horse; to carry 100 pounds, without regard to sex. Five were entered, but *Judge Curtis* declining, the following started: R. Shea's br. h. *Climax*, A. Keene Richards' ch. h. *Victory*, W. R. Babcock's ch. g. *Doctor*, and A. Taylor's br. h. *R. B. Connolly*. *Climax* was a great favorite in the pools, and *Connolly* was well thought of. The betting men, after the good run made by *Climax* on Saturday, thought it must be a sure thing for him at even weights, and invested their money accordingly.

The start was on the inside track, used only for races of this distance. *Victory* repeated his kicking performances of Saturday, and again seemed inclined to take his chances running backward. His little jockey finally got him straightened up and facing in the right direction, and the flag fell to a wretched start, *Connolly* being left twenty lengths behind. *Victory* took the lead at once, and went away around the turn two lengths in advance, *Climax* being second and *Doctor* third, and well up. At the half-mile pole *Victory* was still leading a length, but *Connolly*, by an astonishing exhibition of speed, had reached the *Doctor* and passed him, taking third place. The contest to the head of the stretch was close between *Victory* and *Climax*, but there the former came out a little, and led past the stand by a length, *Climax* being ten lengths ahead of *Connolly*. Going around the turn the latter gave way entirely, the *Doctor* regaining his advantage and leading him twenty lengths to the Club-house bluff. *Victory* led *Climax* ten lengths as they went out of sight for the second time, and the race was between the two, was very interesting. In sight again, at the half-mile pole, the silver and gray of Keene Richards was still seen in advance, *Climax* pushing on a length behind with untiring vigor. The *Doctor* was twenty lengths behind, and *Connolly* was entirely out of the race, his efforts in the first start having used him up. On the stretch *Climax* could get no nearer to *Victory*, the latter winning at the finish by three lengths. The *Doctor* and *Connolly* were almost disgraced. Time—3:17.

SELLING SWEEPSTAKES FOR THREE-YEAR OLDS.

The fourth race was a selling sweepstakes for three-year olds; $20 each, play or pay; $400 added; one mile and one-eighth; horses entered to be sold for $1,200 to carry their appropriate weights; for $800, allowed 7 pounds; for $500, allowed 12 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. The entries were four in number, and all started, each carrying 98 pounds, except *Vitesse*, the filly, who was weighted with a 95-pound jockey. The starters were Hunter & Travers' ch. c. *Calogram*, A. Belmont's b. c. *Lord Byron*, H. S. Barclay's b. f. *Vitesse*, and D. McDaniels' b. c. *Idaho*. The last three named colts are the progeny of *Kentucky*, and really ran well. *Idaho* was the favorite, and *Lord Byron* ranked next in the pools. *Calogram*, on account of his failure in the sweepstakes for all ages, was not thought of as a winner, and indeed had no chance.

The start was at the southerly end of the grand stand, and they got away so nicely that it was impossible for a few strides to tell which was ahead. Then *Lord Byron* showed in front, and passed under the string, leading *Vitesse* a length. *Calogram* was third, and *Idaho* fourth as they rushed away into the even mile. On the turn there was no change between the two leaders but *Idaho* began to edge up to the front, passing *Calogram* with ease. Cutting across the track under the Club-house bluff *Idaho* got away from *Vitesse* and slashed along around the turn and out of sight, but a length behind *Lord Byron*, in fact was on even terms with him, their tails disappearing side by side. Coming into view *Idaho* was seen to lead a length, *Lord Byron* having fallen back to second place, while *Vitesse* was two lengths away. *Calogram* bolted while behind the hill, throwing his rider over the fence. The horse did not appear again, and the rider came back after the race covered with dust and dirt. *Idaho* maintained his lead all around the south turn, and increasing it to two lengths on the home-stretch, won handsomely by two lengths; *Lord Byron* was second, two lengths ahead of *Vitesse*. Time 2:04¾.

THE HURDLE-RACE.

The final and most exciting contest of the day was the hurdle-race; handicap for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles; premium $500; entrance-money to second horse. Six horses were entered in this race; only two started, however. These were D. McDaniels' b. h. *Julius*, 151 pounds, and James Thompson's ch. h. *Athlone*, 145 pounds. *Julius* was the favorite at nearly 2 to 1, and looked every inch a winner. The horses had a good start from the head of the short stretch, north of the time stand, and rushed by the bluff side by side. Reaching the first hurdle, they were in the air together for a moment, landed safely on the other side, then sped on around the turn, out of sight. As they made their appearance again, *Athlone* showed a little in front, and was first over the second hurdle, near the three-quarter pole. A fine struggle for the lead ensued as they came up the stretch to the third hurdle, near the south corner of the grand stand. Crossing this, *Athlone* was safely over just as *Julius* rose for the jump. *Athlone* now went in to win, and passed the stand at the top of his speed half a length ahead, increased his lead to a length at the quarter-pole, took the fourth hurdle first, and disappeared again behind the bluff. As the horses came in sight again they were running neck and neck, and both took the fifth hurdle at the same instant. As they turned into the home-stretch it was evident that *Athlone* had run his race, his speed slackened, and the whip failed to rouse him to renewed efforts, while *Julius*, apparently as fresh as at the start, came on with sweeping strides, took the last hurdle easily and came in winner of the race by one length, amid thunders of applause. The time, 3:34, was excellent considering the state of the track.

Opening of the Narragansett Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—The June meeting at Narragansett Park opened today with fine weather and good attendance. The first race, for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes, $650 to first, $250 to second, $100 to third, was won in three straight heats by *Heatherbloom* of Hartford beating *Easton Boy* of Lawrence, second, and *Bridget* of Philadelphia, third. Time, 2:36, 2:37½, 2:38¾. The second race, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:26, purse $2,000; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third; six started, and the race was won by D. A. Cremer's b. s. *H. W. Genet* in three straight heats, beating Thomas S. Carpenter's s. m. *Nonesuch*, second, and E. C. White's b. g. *Ed. White*, third. Time, 2:29½, 2:26¾, 2:28½. The meeting continues three days more.

Departure of Hon. John M. Francis.

Yesterday at noon Collector Murphy escorted Hon. John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times* the newly-appointed Minister to Greece, on board the steam-ship *Holsatia*, lying at the Bremen dock, Hoboken, and gave him a fitting farewell. The cutter *Una* was detailed for the purpose, and had on board, when she left the barge office at Whitehall, the Minister to Greece and his family, consisting of his wife, daughter and son; Judge Robertson, Senator Thayer, Collector J. F. Masters, Prof. Edward North, of Hamilton College; Mr. Kisselburgh, of the Troy *Times*; Mr. Hurley, of the Troy *Sunday Telegram*, Deputy Sheriff Redpath, Major-Gen. J. B. Carr, Col. Benedict, Charles Warner and Col. Lee Chamberlain, all of Troy. Besides the Collector of the Port, there were Collector of Internal Revenue Tredwell, Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Deputy Collector of Customs James Terwilliger, John F. Ames, D. R. Lock, ("P. V. Nasby,") and a few gentlemen of lesser note. After a delightful sail up the Hudson, the voyagers were conducted on board the *Holsatia*, when the last farewells were said, and the Collector and the remainder of the company returned to the City.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

President Grant and family arrived in the City yesterday morning, by the *Mary Powell*, from West Point, and proceeded at once to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they dined. At 3½ o'clock the party went to Long Branch by the *Jesse Hoyt*.

A driver on the Third-avenue Road, yesterday morning, spoke to his horses as a three-year-old girl was getting off the front step. They strained at the traces, and the child was thrown directly under the wheel. Every one thought the child was lost, but, happily, her mother had hold of her hand, and by a dexterous jerk extricated the little one before the heavily-laden car began to roll forward. Nothing but the mother's presence of mind saved the child from the fate of poor little Minnie McCarthy, who died on Monday in the hospital, crushed to death. The incident is at once an illustration of the necessity for the printed rule against standing on the front platform, and of the universal neglect to enforce it.

St. Paul's church-yard, at the corner of Vesey-street and Broadway, is fragrant with flowers and sweet-scented shrubs, which stand in little knots between the "narrow beds" of the resting. They are nursed "under glass" at St. John's Cemetery, in Hudson-street, by Mr. Boileau, the Trinity parish gardener, in the Winter, and transplanted in the Spring to their present location. This horticulture costs $2,500 per annum.

The picnics of the target companies and other organizations have begun, and until the first frosts come the ear of the forenoon wayfarer on the Bowery will be daily saluted with the rattle of drums and the brazen blare of cheap bands, while the eye will be delighted by the sight of straggling battalions in red shirts bearing gaudy banners and targets decked with false flowers.

Patrick and Joanna Healy, No. 59 Cherry-street, who were both drunk, had a protracted quarrel yesterday, and the husband pushed the wife down a pair of stairs, injuring her severely. She was taken to the Park Hospital, and he was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and afterward was committed for assault, by Justice Hogan. It was this affair which was magnified into a murder.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Dr. James M. Comins, of No. 143 East Twenty-sixth-street, on the charge of catching forty cats, within the last three weeks, in a trap set in his garden, and killing each of them in a brutal manner. The reason assigned for the cruelty is that about $14 worth of flowers had been destroyed by cats.

Patrick Hackett and Geo. Geener, residing at No. 452 West Thirty-ninth-street, quarreled yesterday afternoon, when Hackett, seizing a hammer, struck Geener on the head, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested, and being arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court, was committed to await the result of the injuries.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Wm. Van Boden was convicted of stealing six pieces of cottonade valued at $100, from Messrs. Murphy, Grant & Co., of No. 118 Reade-street. Recorder Hackett sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labor in State Prison. John Wilson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sentenced to two years and six months.

Dr. E. R. Streznecki, for many years assistant, has been appointed chief librarian of the Astor Library. It is a good appointment. Dr. Streznecki is a very learned man, with a thorough knowledge of books, who has been very useful and obliging in the subordinate position he has hither held, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

Those who are convenient to the place should go to the Cornell Memorial M. E. Church to-night or to-morrow night, and have a good time. The Infant School Exhibition will occur on both evenings, and will be well worth seeing. The pastor, Rev. F. Brown, will probably make one of his characteristic speeches.

A firm in this City has supplied Valmaseda with material for twenty full telegraphic lines to be set up in Cuba. All the old wires have been cut down by the revolutionists, and men who ought to know say the new wires will meet with a similar fate in a very short time.

The Marshall Hose Company of Savannah, numbering thirty-five members, arrived in this City yesterday. They remain here three days, and then go to Boston, where they will join in the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Ralf Blink Briskool, Erasmus Holm and Ernest Lundwall, sailors of Danish bark *Randers*, were yesterday arrested as deserters and committed for examination by United States Commissioner Osborn.

Martin Hoffman, a saloon-keeper at No. 98 Elm-street, and Chas. Breum, his bar-keeper, were yesterday arrested on a charge of selling unstamped cigars, and arraigned before United States Commissioner Davenport. The former was held to answer in the sum of $1,000, and the latter on his own recognizance.

The case of the Erie Railway Company *vs.* Heath and others came up before the master, United States Commissioner White, yesterday, and at the request of Mr. Southmayd, counsel for Messrs. Heath and Raphael, the hearing was adjourned until today.

Ira Willis, Captain of the canal-boat *D. D. Palmer*, which is at Pier No. 3 North River, while attempting to get on board the boat early yesterday morning, fell into the river and was drowned. The body was recovered and an inquest held.

Those dilapidated hackney coaches known as "night hawks," make a stand in front of "Murderer's Row," on Broadway, every evening. They formerly prowled along the street, the Police not permitting them to stand in any one place.

The Microscopical Society met last evening in the Mott Memorial Rooms, No. 64 Madison-avenue, Dr. Perry in the chair. Dr. Arnold read an interesting paper on the subject of the Padura scale as a test for object-glasses.

The sunken lots in the vicinity of Madison-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street are being filled up. Several of them have signs placed on them, announcing them as free dumping grounds.

The body of Joseph Jones, who was drowned Saturday evening, as already published, was found yesterday at the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, and removed to the Morgue.

Mr. H. D. Cooke was in the City yesterday, and says there is no truth in the report to the effect that he contemplates resigning the position of Governor of the District of Columbia.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Patrick Kelly and Joseph Herman were sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison for an attempt at burglary.

Five hundred and fifty-two windows look into the streets from Stewart's up-town store. The building is thus made delightfully light and cheerful.

A boat built recently for the Hoboken Ferry Company has silver-plated arms to the seats in the ladies' cabin.

BROOKLYN.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Wm. J. Gray, who was killed in a fight, on Thursday last, at the Pierrepont Dock, returned a verdict yesterday, that William J. Gray came to his death by extravasation of blood, producing compression of the brain, the result of injuries inflicted by John Kelly.

The regular annual conference of the Baptists of Long Island was commenced yesterday morning in the Bridge-street Baptist Church. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. H. M. Gallager. The following officers were elected: Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., Moderator; Rev. A. G. Lawson, Clerk, and James Boughton, Esq., Treasurer. The conference will meet again today at 10 A. M.

An inquest was held by Coroner Whitehill, last night, at the Morgue, on the body of Catharine Gaskell, who died on Sunday at her residence, at the corner of Steuben-street and Myrtle-avenue. Several marks of violence about her body led to the belief that she had been foully dealt with by her husband; the post-mortem examination, however, showed that liquor was the cause of her death, and her husband was accordingly discharged.

Michael Marlow, a prominent Democrat, was arrested yesterday by the United States authorities for carrying on the trade of a retail liquor dealer at No. 136 Broadway, E. D., without paying the special tax. On being taken before United States Commissioner Jones he gave $500 bail to appear on Friday.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to make special preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July have reported in favor of spending $1,300 for fire-works, $700 worth of which will be burned at Fort Green, and the remainder at Carroll Park.

The hod-carriers and masons' assistants throughout the city struck, yesterday, for an advance in their pay from $2 50 to $3 per day. The bosses refuse to comply with the demand, and business is, therefore, at a stand-still.

The assessment for the repaving of Fulton-street, from the City Hall to Bedford-avenue, amounting to $379,736, has been confirmed, and the Tax Collector notified to prepare the bills.

The dwelling-house of George Wolff, at No. 111 Morrill-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $600, last night; caused by a defective flue. Insured for $800.

The body of a still-born child was found, by Dennis Vaughn, yesterday morning, lying in an open lot, at the corner of Henry and Sackett streets.

The body of a drowned man, evidently about forty years of age, was picked up in the water at the foot of Court-street, last night.

The Eckford Social Club held a grand Summer night's festival in Myrtle-avenue Park on Monday night.

LONG ISLAND.

Ezra Prime, a prominent and influential resident of Huntington, was removed to the Insane Asylum, Bloomingdale, on Monday. Mr. Prime, for a number of days, has been showing symptoms of insanity, and has been under the charge of friends for the past week. His idiosyncracies have been both amusing and dangerous. At one time he was advising how to rid the world of criminals, and at another fighting every one who came near him.

Yesterday forenoon Henry Altenbrand, of Altenbrand Brothers, Washington-street, New-York, violently assaulted Mr. Junker, a prominent lawyer, of the firm of Duval & Junker, College Point. The provocation consisted in a summons which Mr. Junker had served upon him in a case in which Altenbrand Brothers were plaintiffs and a client of Duval & Junker defendant. The case had given the plaintiff considerable trouble, and the summons indicated that more was to follow. Junker was badly handled.

On Monday four boys were arrested in Flushing by Constable Smith, the oldest not over fourteen years of age, who had entered the old Pavillion Hotel and stolen all the lead pipe. Two of the boys were mixed up in the recent robbery at the store of Mr. Paynter. It will be remembered that thirteen were arrested and seven sentenced to the House of Refuge, but sentence suspended during good behavior. Two other robberies have taken place in Flushing in which these boys are supposed to have been engaged.

Rumor has it that the present principal of the Flushing Union School, Mr. Reynolds, has resigned. With but few exceptions Mr. Reynolds has given general satisfaction while he has had charge of the public school in that village.

Mrs. Electa Terry, wife of the proprietor of the Long Island House, Riverhead, has been unable to take any food or water for the past five weeks, on account of paralysis of the throat. Her sufferings have been intense.

The Horticultural Fairs, both of Suffolk and Queens County, took place yesterday, the former at Riverhead and the latter at Mineola. At Riverhead the ladies of the county gave a hop in the evening.

A soldiers' monument is to be placed in the cemetery at Riverhead. It will be of freestone, the shaft twelve feet high, resting on two blocks. The entire height will be eighteen feet.

STATEN ISLAND.

The steam-ships *Colorado* and *France* are detained at the upper Quarantine grounds for the purpose of fumigation, having had a few cases of small-pox on board.

The Hamburg steam-ship *Thuringia* arrived yesterday morning. By permission from the Health Officer, Gen. Benj. F. Butler was permitted to board her with the Doctor, at the upper Quarantine grounds, for the purpose of meeting his family, who had arrived from Europe.

On Friday last a young man hired a horse and buggy, valued at $500, from Thomas Brown's livery-stable at Stapleton. He took them to New-York and sold them at auction yesterday. They were recovered, but the thief was not caught.

At Castleton yesterday Mr. M. L. Fowler was elected Trustee of the Second Ward, and G. M. Usyer, Trustee of the Fourth Ward. Much excitement prevailed about the polls during the day, but there was no cause whatever for an arrest.

Thomas Auley was sent to the County Jail yesterday by Judge Kilpatrick for inhumanly beating his child.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

John McGinnis, about twenty-five years old, who had been residing with his parents, James McGinnis and wife, at the corner of Church-street and Cedar-road, New-Rochelle, returned home, a little before 2 o'clock, yesterday, and had a quarrel with his parents, whom he threatened to kill. They fled from the house, which he then set fire to. It was consumed with all its contents. He was arrested.

Miss Ida Hanine, of Newark, aged about eighteen, was run over by a New-Haven Railroad train at Morrisania yesterday morning, and almost instantly killed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Wilson committed suicide at Camden, on Monday. He first attempted to open an artery, and cut his arm across in a number of places. Finding he had not touched an artery, he drew the razor along the bone all the way from the shoulder to the wrist. Failing to kill himself by this means, he attempted to cut his throat. He severed the wind-pipe, but again failed to touch the arteries, and lived several hours in terrible torture, entirely unable to speak.

Yesterday Justice Martin, of Bayonne, was arraigned before the Recorder of that city for violation of the Revenue laws, by selling liquor without a license. He was convicted and fined $20. He was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor on election day.

A locomotive on the Morris and Essex Railroad was burned at Chatham, on Monday night. The engine had been in use at Morristown and the fire was discovered soon after it had been placed in the Chatham round-house for the night.

The students of Pennington Seminary have signed a card denying the statement made by J. W. Hinkley, in a New-York morning paper, relative to the whipping of some of the younger students by Rev. Thomas Hanlon, the Principal.

A walking-match from Jersey City to Newark took place yesterday afternoon between F. P. Elliott and A. H. Searles for $100 a side. It was won by Searles. The time from the Jersey City ferry to the Newark Hotel was one hour and twenty-two minutes.

Andrew McClean was found in a pond on Monday night, on the Jersey City Heights, by a Police officer, shouting loudly and talking wildly on religious matters. He has been taken in charge by the Overseer of the Poor. He is insane from excessive drinking.

The regatta of the Dundee Boat Club, of Paterson, has been arranged to come off on Dundee Lake, on the Fourth of July. The different Clubs of the State are invited to contest, the prizes being gold badges for the winners of the first three races.

Gov. Randolph and Secretary Robeson have signified their intention of being present at the Floral Exhibition of the State Agricultural Association at Elizabeth to-morrow. President Grant has also been invited.

The Roman Catholic State Temperance Association, organized recently, will meet at Library Hall, Jersey City, on the fourth Sunday in June, to pass upon the provisions of the permanent constitution, framed in full convention.

Charles Lippincott committed suicide at Burlington, on Sunday, by hanging. Sickness in his family, and financial difficulties led to the act.

Four prisoners, Peter Farley, John English, Geo. Williamson and William Kelly escaped from the Essex County Jail at Newark, on Monday.

Mentris Haskel, aged twenty-two, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a torpedo at Helmstoder's fire-work manufactory, in Newark.

The law forbids shad fishing on the Delaware after the 10th of June. This year the shad were late, and the fishermen hardly paid expenses.

The new Small-pox Hospital on the Essex County Alms-house grounds is so nearly completed that patients will be removed to the new building today.

There are twenty-three insane persons in the almshouse at Newark. There is not sufficient room for them in the State Asylum at Trenton.

The Morris Canal is being deepened throughout five feet. This will largely increase its capacity and admit of the use of larger vessels.

A German paper has been started in Elizabeth called the *Elizabeth Journal*. It professes to be independent, but not neutral in politics.

Two burglars jumped off a railroad train running twenty miles an hour, near Elizabeth, Monday. They evaded their pursuer.

The late Hebrew fair in Newark netted $1,500 in aid of the new Bank-street Synagogue.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—First Lieut. Richard G. Shaw, First Artillery, ordered to report to the Superintendent General of Recruiting Service in New-York City to accompany a detachment of recruits from Fort Columbus to the First Infantry in the Department of the Lakes. Superintendent-General of Recruiting Service of the Eastern Division will forward, under charge of an officer to be detailed for that purpose by the Commanding General of the Department of the East, all the disposable colored troops now at the depot to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, where they will be turned over to the Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service for the Western Division, to be forwarded by him at the first favorable opportunity to the Twenty-fifth Infantry in the Department of Texas.

The movements of the European Fleet are reported, date of May 24, to the Navy Department, by Rear-Admiral Charles S. Boggs, as follows:

The *Franklin*, flag-ship, to leave Lisbon May 24, for England and the Baltic; the *Richmond* at Spezia, Italy; the *Guerriere* returning from her eastern cruise to Marseilles, to proceed thence to some of the Spanish ports, also to Tangier, to be in Lisbon by Aug. 23; the *Shenandoah* left Lisbon for Gibraltar, thence on a cruise in the Mediterranean, on May 23; the *Brooklyn* sailed from Lisbon May 24, for Ryde, Isle of Wight, and a cruise in the Baltic and the waters of North Germany; the *Saco* visiting Spanish ports, to report for duty in the Mediterranean Squadron; the *Juniata* to accompany the flag-ship to England; the *Plymouth* in England, to visit the Scheldt, Bremer-haven and Hamburg.

Lieut.-Commander George A. Stevens has been ordered to the *Congress*; Second Assistant Engineer A. Kirby to the *Tallapoosa*; Lieut.-Commander George W. Coffin, detached from the *Congress*, and placed on waiting orders; Master Wm. D. Nicholson has resigned.

The Government store-ship *Supply*, which carried out provisions for the French, is now en route for the United States, having on board all the sick of the European Squadron. Among them is a Lieutenant hopelessly insane, and a Pay-master whose mind is badly affected, but it is thought the latter may be cured.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 13.—The following United States vessels arrived here this morning from Key West, for Philadelphia: The steamers *Wyandotte*, *Manhattan*, *Ajax*, *Saugus* and tug *Pilgrim*. The *Yantic* has arrived en route for Norfolk. The *Dictator* and *Kansas* have gone to New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JUSTICE DOWLING'S FAREWELL ON LAST SATURDAY.—The last that was seen of Judge Dowling upon his departure for Europe he was wiping his weeping eyes and waving a brand new hat purchased of Knox, No. 212 Broadway. Let him scour Europe as he will, he will discover nothing superior, if equal, to that chapeau. Justice may be blind, but she can see that.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
India	June 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Concordia	June 17	New-York	London.
Abyssinia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	June 17	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	June 17	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
England	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	June 17	New-York	London.
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.			
Rising Star	June 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
San Francisco	June 15	New-York	Bermuda.
Morro Castle	June 15	New York	Havana.
City of Mexico	June 17	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Idaho*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid letters only* on Pier No. 46 North River until 1:50 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid letters only* on Pier No. 45 North River until 1½ P. M....For Aspinwall, Kingston, Jamaica, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Rising Star*, until 10 A. M....For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, at 12 M....For Havana and Nassau, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 13—*In steam-ship City of Dublin, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. E. C. Twining, Miss Lizzie Freeman, Mrs. Schutz, Mrs. Phare, Mrs. R. A. McClellan, Mr. Linder, H. Weaver, Rev. P. Reardon, Rev. Wm. M. Ross, Rev. W. H. Porter, wife and 3 children, M. McLeod, F. Velardi, Wm. Patrick A. Ridley, R. P. McGivern, Miss McGivern, Thomas, Richard and Harry Halloran, Duncan McPherson.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—H. Hartloge, H. G. Rune, Jos. Mansfield, J. C. Pendergast, G. A. Hudson, B. F. McCoy, John W. Lewis, P. J. Goulding, J. G. Marshall, John Sullivan, J. T. Reilley, C. C. Hardwick, M. S. Doxter, Wm. Small, Mr. McVeigh, Mrs. McVeigh, Alex. Irving, A. F. McCabe, C. J. White, W. M. Davidson, M. T. Quenans, A. G. Ybarns, Geo. Titcomb, E. W. Wilson, J. M. Norris, L. M. Cornell, H. B. Dumas, W. Kelsey, Mrs. E. Feutchwenger and 2 children, Miss Bertine, G. J. Halsey and lady, A. W. Esleeck, J. H. Estell, H. Guhne, C. Shearson, Mrs. J. G. Low, Miss Smith, Mrs. Elliott and 2 children, Mrs. Jansen and child, Miss Chevallier, Miss Hutchinson, F. Muier and lady, H. S. Wetmore and lady, Miss H. Lawrence, Miss A. Fahey, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Patterson, R. R. Richards, J. A. Barrow, H. F. Segar, P. Greivis, Aug. Kuba, A. D. Prunte, L. Fennings, W. B. Scott, A. Bertimer, Mrs. N. Buchanan, Mrs. Huntley, Miss A. A. Snow, Mrs. Lovlng, Mr. Huntley, Mr. Eastman and lady, Henry Mitchell, E. A. Hernandez, Mrs. Galenski, Thomas Haig and lady, Mrs. A. W. Esleeck, F. McAleer and 23 steerage.

JUNE 13—*In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.*—C. M. Nickels, Miss F. W. Nickels, Mr. and Mrs. Cartleech and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Shouell and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tegg, Mrs. Stuttle and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Granvaller, Miss McCulloch, Mrs. M. Rush, Miss F. Eytelle, Misses E. and S. Anderson, Mrs. H. R. Humphries, Mi s Matha Harner, Cass. A. Prentice, W. J. Moore, J. E. Sanders, John Sharp, J. Jenks, Wm. Y. Haselden, Eugene Chauvet, F. Ponce, E. D. Farmer, Enoch Barker, Conelius Lucas, F. A. Mann, C. E. Bradshaw, J. Pickford, Rev. John Barry.

In steam-ship Catharine Whiting, from Savannah.—E. Tichnor, Wm. H. P. Beach, Henry Jones, John O'Malley, Mrs. E. A. Northrup, Miss Josie Henderson, L. S. Fairchild, Miss Carrie Haven, J. F. Rosignal, Julius Douse, F. W. Waring, M. Coyne and son, M. Provancher, C. Rehwinkle, Albert Kilmer, Peter J. Conway.

JUNE 13—*In steam-ship Colorado, from Liverpool.*—E. Partridge, H. J. Reid, Mr. McLaughlin, Miss O'Connor, J. C. Lever, J. A. Mack, J. S. Mack, J. J. Mack, R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Curley, and 577 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets......7:32 | Moon rises..2:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.5:10 | Gov. Island...5:59 | Hell Gate....7:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Concordia, (Br.,) Knowles, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; City of Dublin, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Pleiades, (Br.,) Pierce, Liverpool, H. Sweetland & Co.; American Congress, Ghiselin, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Pride of the Ocean, (Br.,) Cooper, London, Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Elizabeth Nicholson, (Br.,) Crosbie, Glasgow, Arkell & Tufts; Kingfisher, Knapp, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Washington, (N. G.,) Plump, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. R. Hea, (Br.,) Graham, Bremen, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Nellie Abbott, Jordan, Aspinwall, via Serrano Keys, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brigs Priscilla, (Br.,) Jones, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, G. F. Bulley; Annie Seymour, (Br.,) Outerbridge, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jones & Lough; Gillespie, (Br.,) Gaw, Parrsboro, Peniston & Co., Ceres, (Br.,) Wieners, Picton, Winchester & Towne.

Schrs. Marshall Keith, (Br.,) Carnagie, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, G. F. Bulley; J. K. Howard, (Br.,) Howard, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, S. C. Loud & Co.; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Petronila, (Br.,) Emery, Truxillo via Wanks River, Nic., Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Eothen, Brantbury, Aux Cayes, Young, Smith & Co.; Daylight, McFadden, Baracoa, Douglass & Griffin; J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Petcis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; M. B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Sarah A. Reed, Reed, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.

Sloops R. Wilse, Barker, Norwalk; Alchymist, Mullens, New-Haven.

Canal-boat Zephyr, Cowell, Oswego, National Transportation Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ships Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool May 31, and Queenstown June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. First part of the voyage had westerly winds and fine weather; the latter part fresh gales, with fog at times; on the 3d inst., lat. 50 20 N., lon. 22 30 W., passed British ship Importer, bound W.; 8th, lat. 42 49 N., lon. 47 30, steam-ship Italy, bound E.; 10th, lat. 41 50 N., lon. 57 09 W., steam-ship Minnesota, bound E.; 11th, lat. 41 20 N., lon. 66 20 W., an Anchor line steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Perit, Gardiner, San Domingo City, June 3d, Samana 5th, and Porto Plata 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Bros. & Co. Left U. S. steamers at Swatara and Nantasket, at Samana.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg June 1, with mdse. and 804 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah 3 ds., with cotton, mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Eagle, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Jackman, Sidney, C. B., 6 ds., with coal and herrings and 1 passenger to Bowring & Archibald. Had strong S. W. winds and thick fog the entire passage.

Steam-ship Catharine Whiting, Howes, Savannah June 10, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden; 13th, 8 A. M., 15 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steam-ships Gulf Stream and Montgomery; same day, at 9½, brig Mary C. Roosevelt, and at 4 P. M. steam-ship E. B. Souder, all bound S.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool June 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 185 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steamer U. S. Grant, Ward, Baltimore.

Ship Chas. H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool May 19, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. The M. is anchored outside the Bar.

Ship Neptune, Qualey, Liverpool May 5, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. The N. is anchored outside the Bar.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Willey, London 46 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Ropes & Co. Made the northern passage and had W. S. W. and westerly gales for the last 30 ds.; June 3, lat. 42 18, lon. 59, spoke bark Eureka, from Briton Ferry, for New-York.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, Newport, Eng., 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Had strong westerly winds up to the Banks; thence 23 ds. with light westerly winds and thick fog.

Ship St. Charles, Colley, Antwerp and Flushing May 12, with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co. Took the northern passage and had light easterly winds to lon. 40; thence variable winds; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Lothair, (of St. John, N. B.,) Leslie, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess; took the middle passage, and had strong westerly winds throughout; was 21 ds. W. of the banks. Thos. Bennett, seaman, aged 23 years, and a native of Plymouth, Eng., was washed off jib-boom and drowned. There was such a heavy sea at the time it was impossible to lower a boat.

Bark Speedwell, (of Essex,) Pitten, Messina April 28, and Gibraltar May 10, with fruit and 4 passengers to P. Balen; had light wind and fine weather.

Bark M. B. Almon, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Townsend, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Had variable weather; left in port bark Colonist, brigs Ben Nevis, Arctic, Mary B. Stoker, Mary Gibbs, Altavela and Rome, all of New-York.

Bark Columbus, (N. G.,) Ihlden, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 315 passengers to Henry Koop & Co.; had one death on the passage; took the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks; from thence light winds and fogs.

Bark Larkspur, (of Sunderland,) Johnstone, Newcastle, Eng., 46 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Swingston.

Bark Ocean, (of Halifax,) Jones, Newport, Eng., 51 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage and had fine weather to the Banks; thence 24 ds., with light winds and thick fog.

Bark Mercur, (N. G.,) De Haan, Bremen, 64 ds. in ballast for Philadelphia. Had stormy and foggy weather almost the entire passage. The M. put into this port for orders.

Bark Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Ballon, Zaza 15 ds., with sugar to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to R. Murray, Jr. Had strong weather with heavy squalls entire passage.

Bark Mathilde Octavie, (of Quebec,) Cote, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and melado to Master. Had light winds and heavy rains.

Brig Salve, (of St. John, N. B.,) Johnson, Trinidad 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sheppard, Gandy & Co. Had heavy squally weather with rains; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Thomas, Maracaibo 14 ds., with coffee to Penniston & Co. Had fine weather; spoke June 3, off Castle Island, schr. Race Horse, hence for Baracoa; left in port bark Ilva, for New-York in 10 ds.

Brig Anna Lindsley, (of St. John, N. B.,) Munson, Hillsboro, N. S., 12 ds. with plaster to Walter Tompkins—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Alfaretta, (Br.,) O'Neal, Dorchester, N. B. with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Volant, (Br.,) Ganion, Little Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Hunter, Wentworth, N. S., 8 ds. with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Proteus, Ackley, St. George, N. B., with piling to James Murray.

Schr. Fanny Keating, (of Quincy point,) Kane, Jacksonville 7 days, with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. June 8, lat. 36 08, lon. 74 40, exchanged longitudes with bark Jonathan Godfrey, steering W.

Schr. Sabina, (of Bath,) Currier, Key West 8 ds., with sugar, cotton and mahogany to Benner & Pinckney—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Had good weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Laura A. Dodd, (of Gloucester,) Malada, Harbor Island 6 ds. with fruit to Jos. Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Portland, with lumber to Geo. Holyoke. Anchored off Hart Island.

Schr. Matthew Kinney, Ogier, St. John, N. B., via Portsmouth 12 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mayflower, Barker, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Mahaska, Bray, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. The Chief, Chase, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Monson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. C. Patterson, Brown, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. George Gillum, Murray, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. L. Sturtevant, Cruse, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Henry, Wilson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Globe, Herrick, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. B. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Mills, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to master.

Schr. Charm, Baker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orizimbo, Orcutt, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Juliet, Strout, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. F. C. Edwards, Ireland, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Nelson, Greene, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Flying Fish, Maule, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Two Brothers, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Powell, Flinton, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fredonia, Sears, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Uriah & Tabitha, Gibson, Norfolk, with lumber to S. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. B. N. Tilton, Tilton, Plymouth, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Arlington, Hudson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Kate, Reynolds, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Fashion, Jones, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. M. E. Hart, Mason, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. John Thomas, Lay, Albany, for Norwich.

Schr. Lyndon, Hilyard, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John McDivett, McDivett, New Haven.

Schr. Silas White, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Ma[illegible]

Schr. Chi[illegible]

Schr. O. [illegible]

Schr. Ma[illegible]

Schr. Ha[illegible]

Schr. Pal[illegible]

Schr. A. [illegible]

Schr. H. [illegible]

Schr. Bel[illegible]

WIND—[illegible]

Sailed.

Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; City of Dublin, for Liverpool; [illegible] William P. Clyde, for Norfolk, &c.

Below.

Ship Villafranca, [illegible] from London [illegible] ds., with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. [illegible] lat. 40 35, lon. [illegible]

Ship Richard McManus, [illegible] from Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. [illegible]

Bark Ba[illegible] from Hartlepool [illegible]

(All by pilot-boat [illegible])

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship France, (Br.,) [illegible] from Liverpool, which [illegible] reports first [illegible] fine weather [illegible] winds. June [illegible] strong, (Br.) [illegible] Matilda Cor[illegible] bound to [illegible] Colorado from [illegible] 1,013 passengers.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 13.—Arr. steam-ship Siberia, from Liverpool; bark Lizzie H., Calcutta; brig Ocean Belle, Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER, June 13.—Arr. bark Jardine Brothers, Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 13.—Arr. schrs. R. W. Huddell, Philadelphia, Gloucester; New-Zealand, New-York, do.; Mary E. Amsden, Philadelphia, Salem; Seguin, do, Saco; Knight, Hoboken, Boston; A. H. Whitmore New-York, Bangor.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—The schr. Ann E. Card, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, struck a rock on the south side of Block Island, on Sunday afternoon, causing a bad leak and was run ashore. She is now with her deck under water. The cutter Moccasin brought the crew to Newport today.

KINGSTON, Jam., June 12.—Dispatches from Aspinwall of the 6th inst. state that the report of the loss of the bark Chester is untrue. The bark D. Chapin, from Baltimore, for Aspinwall is ashore on Turk's Island, and is likely to prove a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

No date, lat. 42 29, lon. 50 07, spoke ship Comos, bound E.

June 9, lat. 41 45, lon. 65 41, exchanged signals with ship Richard McManus, from Liverpool, for New-York.

June 11, lat. 40 12, lon. 70 56, spoke ship Crusader, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York.

May 24, on the Banks of Newfoundland, spoke schr. C. M. Whalton, (of Provincetown,) had taken 300 quintals of fish.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, June 13.—The Inman steam-ship Nemesis, Capt. Lochead, from New-York June 1, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Meyer, from New-York June 3, touched at Southampton today, and proceeded for Bremen.

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Gauze Under-wear,
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Elegant Neck-wear,
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Suspenders,
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AND ARE MAKING ADDITIONS
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SUPERIOR STOCK
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FLOWER VASES,
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GARDEN ORNAMENTS.
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